

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-1A

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Post-Effective Amendment No. ~~54~~55

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Amendment No. ~~56~~57

PEAR TREE FUNDS

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

55 Old Bedford Road
Lincoln, MA 01773

(Address of Principal Executive Offices and Zip Code)

(781) 259-1144

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

Willard L. Umphrey
President

PEAR TREE ADVISORS, INC.

55 Old Bedford Road

Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Copy to:

John Hunt, Esq.

NUTTER MCCLENNEN & FISH LLP

Seaport West

155 Seaport Boulevard

Boston, MA 02110

Approximate Date of Proposed Public Offering:

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box)

- ☐ immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)
- ☒ on ~~August 1, 2014~~(date) pursuant to paragraph (b)
- ☐ 60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)
- ☒ on ~~(date)~~August 1, 2015 pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)
- ☐ 75 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)
- ☐ on (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of rule 485.

If appropriate, check the following box:

- ☐ this post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment.



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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion. May 29, 2015

PROSPECTUS

~~August 1, 2014~~ , 2015

	Ordinary Shares	Institutional Shares
U.S. EQUITY FUNDS		
Pear Tree Columbia Polaris Small Cap Fund	USBNX	QBNAX
Pear Tree Quality Fund	USBOX	QGIAX
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUNDS		
Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund	QFFOX	QEMAX
Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund	RPEMX	EMRPX
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund	QFVOX	QFVIX
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund	QUSOX	QUSIX

As with all mutual fund shares, these securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission has not determined if this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund is not currently offered to investors located in all states. Please contact the Pear Tree Funds at 1-800-326-2151 for up-to-date availability information.

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SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PEAR TREE FUNDS

Pear Tree Polaris Small Cap Fund (formerly, Pear Tree Columbia Small Cap Fund)

Investment Objective: Maximum long-term capital appreciation.

Fee Table and Expenses of Small Cap Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of Small Cap Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	<u>Ordinary Shares</u>	<u>Institutional Shares</u>
Management Fees	1.00% 0.80%*	1.00% 0.80%*
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.28% ___%	0.28% ___%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.11% ___%	0.11% ___%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.64% ___%	1.39% ___%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Small Cap Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Small Cap Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5 percent return each year and that Small Cap Fund's operating expenses remain the same as set forth in the table above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
Ordinary Class	\$166 \$___	\$516 \$___	\$890 \$___	\$1,940 \$___
Institutional Class	\$141 \$___	\$439 \$___	\$759 \$___	\$1,665 \$___

Portfolio Turnover

Small Cap Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect Small Cap Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, Small Cap Fund's portfolio turnover rate was ~~67~~___ percent of the average value

of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Small Cap Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities ~~of small cap companies, warrants, and rights derivative of or convertible into common stocks, in each case issued by small cap issuers.~~ Small Cap Fund considers a small-cap company to be a company having at time of purchase a market capitalization of an issuer in the Russell 2000® Index (at the time of the index's most recent rebalancing, stocks with capitalizations of approximately \$100 million to \$~~3~~5 billion).

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~~The sub-adviser to Small Cap Fund utilizes a series of well-defined, established processes in order to select and reevaluate securities in the growth and value categories. The sub-adviser begins with a universe of securities. Each security in that universe is then evaluated using a series of proprietary screens involving fundamental, quantitative, qualitative and technical analysis. Once a security has been subjected to those analytical filters, the sub-adviser performs a detailed assessment, develops an investment thesis, sets a price target and initiates a portfolio position. From time to time, holdings may be diversified by company and industry, although Small Cap Fund is not obligated to remain diversified.~~

While most assets are typically invested in U.S. common stocks, Small Cap Fund may invest in American Depositary Receipts ~~or (ADRs),~~ and other foreign stocks traded on U.S. exchanges in keeping with Small Cap Fund's objectives. ~~Small Cap Fund assets also may invest in other investment funds that invest primarily in equity securities of small cap companies.~~

be invested in growth stocks and value stocks. The sub-adviser generally considers growth stocks to be equity securities issued by companies that have sustainable competitive advantages and products or services that potentially could generate significantly greater-than-average revenue and earnings growth. The sub-adviser generally considers value stocks to be equity securities issued by companies that have underappreciated but stable earnings and cash flow and where there are visible and imminent inflection points and catalysts that will result in increased earnings and cash flow, driving stock appreciation.

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~~Small Cap Fund~~ Small Cap Fund's sub-adviser uses proprietary investment technology combined with Graham & Dodd-style fundamental research to identify potential investments. The sub-adviser uses traditional valuation measures, including price/book ratios and price/sustainable free cash flow ratios to screen its database of more than 39,000 global companies. The sub-adviser uses these measures to identify approximately 500 companies with the greatest potential for undervalued streams of sustainable free cash flow. The sub-adviser conducts fundamental research, interviewing and visiting with company management and creating detailed financial models. The sub-adviser also maintains a "watch-list" of companies, which may be used if the valuation of a company held in Small Cap Fund's portfolio falls below established limits.

Small Cap Fund's sub-adviser may utilize options. The extent of the sub-adviser's use of options may vary over time based on the sub-adviser's assessment of market conditions and other factors.

Small Cap Fund may invest in other derivatives, that is, a security or instrument whose value is determined by reference to the value or the change in value of one or more securities, currencies, indices

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[or other financial instruments.](#) [Small Cap Fund also](#) may lend its securities. Small Cap Fund may hold cash, or it may manage its cash by investing in cash equivalents and money market funds. Small Cap Fund also may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies.

Principal Investment Risks

It is possible to lose money by investing in Small Cap Fund. An investment in Small Cap Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Market, Industry and Specific Holdings. The share price of Small Cap Fund may fall because of weakness in the stock markets, generally, weaknesses with respect to a particular industry in which Small Cap Fund has significant holdings, or weaknesses associated with one or more specific companies in which Small Cap Fund may have substantial investments.

~~*Liquidity Risk.* Small Cap Fund may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices or may be unable to sell the securities at all.~~

Active Management Risk. The sub-adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of Small Cap Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect.

Small-Capitalization Securities. Investments in small-capitalization companies typically present greater risks than investments in larger companies and, as a result, the performance of Small Cap Fund may be more volatile than a fund that invests in large-cap stocks.

Growth and Value Stock Investing. Different investment styles periodically come into and fall out of favor with investors. Growth stocks generally are more volatile than the overall stock market. Value stocks generally carry the risk that the market will not recognize their intrinsic value or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

Foreign Investing. Small Cap Fund's investments in foreign securities (including ADRs) may be adversely affected by political and economic conditions overseas, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar.

~~*Investments in Other Investment Funds.* To the extent that Small Cap Fund invests in other investment funds, such as mutual funds, closed end funds, or business development companies, its investment performance would be directly related to the investment performance of the other funds. It also would bear its proportionate share of any management and other fees paid by the other investment fund, subjecting Small Cap Fund shareholders to some duplication of fees.~~

~~*Sector.* Small Cap Fund currently has~~[Liquidity Risk.](#) [Small Cap Fund may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices or may be unable to sell the securities at all.](#)

[Sector.](#) [Small Cap Fund may have](#) significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors, subjecting it to risks greater than general market risk.

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Non-Diversification. Small Cap Fund is “non-diversified,” which means that it may invest a higher percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers. ~~When Small Cap Fund is not diversified~~ As a result, a decline in the value of the securities of one issuer could have a significant negative effect on the value of Small Cap Fund’s portfolio Fund.

Securities Lending. Securities lending involves two primary risks: investment risk and borrower default risk. Investment risk is the risk that Small Cap Fund will lose money from the investment of the cash collateral received from the borrower. Borrower default risk is the risk that Small Cap Fund will lose money due to the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security in a timely manner.

Derivatives. Small Cap Fund’s investments in currency futures, options and other derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks, such as counterparty risk, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, and the risk that the value of the instrument may not increase or decrease as expected. Options contracts also are subject to the risks of leveraged transactions, and it may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to liquidate an open option contract.

Please refer to “Fund Objectives, Strategies and Risks” in the Prospectus for further details.

Performance

The following bar charts and tables provide some indication of the risks of investing in Small Cap Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance over time. The tables also compare Small Cap Fund’s performance to a broad measure of market performance that reflects the type of securities in which Small Cap Fund invests. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how Small Cap Fund will perform (before and after taxes) in the future. ~~Performance shown for periods prior to~~ Updated performance information is available at www.peartreefunds.com.

Annual Return Ordinary Shares (Calendar year ended December 31) Returns for Institutional Shares will differ from the Ordinary Share returns due to differences in expenses between the classes.

20045	20056	20067	20078	20089	20109	20101	20112	20123	20134
22.879.08%	9.0821.03%	21.030.18%	0.18% (4.9.30)%	(49.30)33.35%33.35%	33.3526.93%.93%	26.93% (4.53)% (4.53)%	(4.53)% 13.39%13.39%	13.3940.21%.21%	40.2140.21%

Calendar year-to-date return of the Ordinary Shares of Small Cap Fund as of 6/30/20145 is -4.81% %

Best Quarter:	Q3-2009	17.75% %
Worst Quarter:	Q4-2008	(33.47)% %

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 20134

1 Year 5 Years 10 Years

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Ordinary Shares Before Taxes	40.21 %	20.77 %	7.79 %
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions	40.21 %	20.71 %	7.32 %
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	22.76 %	17.03 %	6.43 %
Institutional Shares Before Taxes	40.61 %	21.06 %	8.15 %
Russell 2000 Index (Reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	38.82 %	20.08 %	9.07 %

After-tax returns **Tax Returns**. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement. After-tax returns are shown only for Ordinary Shares and after-tax returns for Institutional Shares may vary. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances.

Management

Small Cap Fund is managed by Pear Tree Advisors, Inc. Small Cap Fund is sub-advised by Columbia Partners, L.L.C., Investment Polaris Capital Management (~~“Columbia, LLC~~ (“Polaris”)). The following employees of ColumbiaPolaris serve as the portfolio managers of Small Cap Fund:

Investment Team	Position at <u>ColumbiaPolaris</u>	Manager of the Fund Since
<u>Bernard R. Horn, Jr.</u>	<u>President and Chief Investment Officer</u>	<u>2015</u>
Robert A. von <u>PentzSumanta</u> <u>Biswas</u> , CFA	Chairman of the Firm’s Management Committee, Senior <u>Equity Vice President and Assistant</u> Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst	1996 <u>2015</u>
Rhys Williams <u>Bin</u> <u>Xiao</u> , CFA	Acting Chief Investment Officer, Senior Equity <u>Assistant</u> Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst	1997 <u>2015</u>

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Buying and Selling Fund Shares

You may buy or sell shares of Small Cap Fund on any business day by contacting the Pear Tree Funds, through mail or by phone, or through your broker or financial intermediary. Purchase and redemption orders with respect to Fund shares are processed at the net asset value next calculated after an order is received.

Initial Investment Minimum

Ordinary Class: \$2,500 or

Ordinary Class Retirement Accounts: \$1,000

Institutional Class: \$1,000,000

Ongoing Investment Minimum

Both Classes: 50 shares

Contact Information

Mail: Pear Tree Funds

Attention: Transfer Agent

55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202

Lincoln, MA 01773

Telephone: 1-800-326-2151

Website: www.peartreefunds.com

Tax Information

Small Cap Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan. These tax-advantaged plans may be taxed upon withdrawal at a later date based upon your individual circumstances.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of Small Cap Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Small Cap Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Small Cap Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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Pear Tree Quality Fund

Investment Objective: Long-term growth of capital.

Fee Table and Expenses of Quality Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of Quality Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	<u>Ordinary Shares</u>	<u>Institutional Shares</u>
Management Fees	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.30% %	0.31% %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.55% %	1.31% %
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement*	(0.25)% %	(0.25)% %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement*	1.30% %	1.06% %

* The Manager has agreed until July 31, 2015⁶ to waive such portion of the management fees that it would otherwise receive under its agreement with Pear Tree Funds for serving as investment manager to Quality Fund, such that the aggregate management fee that the Manager would receive during the waiver period for serving as the investment manager of Quality Fund would be calculated using (a) an annual rate of 0.75 percent for the first \$125 million of Quality Fund's net assets, and (b) an annual rate of 0.50 percent for Quality Fund's net assets in excess of \$125 million.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Quality Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Quality Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5 percent return each year and that Quality Fund's operating expenses remain the same as set forth in the table above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
Ordinary Class	\$132 \$	\$465 \$	\$821 \$	\$1,824 \$
Institutional Class	\$108 \$	\$391 \$	\$694 \$	\$1,557 \$

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Portfolio Turnover

Quality Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect Quality Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, Quality Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was ~~35~~ percent of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Quality Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of U.S. issuers. Quality Fund principally invests in equity securities of large companies, that is, companies with a market capitalization of greater than \$5 billion at time of purchase. However, there is no minimum market capitalization for companies whose securities Quality Fund may purchase.

To manage Quality Fund’s portfolio, Quality Fund’s investment manager, in consultation with its sub-adviser, periodically selects what it believes is a well-managed mutual fund (the “target portfolio”) and then purchases and sells Quality Fund assets such that Quality Fund’s portfolio generally holds the same securities and in the same percentages as the target portfolio as of the end of the target portfolio’s most recent fiscal quarter. If Quality Fund’s assets significantly increase, Quality Fund may select more than one target portfolio. Among the criteria used to select the target portfolio are the limited availability of the target portfolio to retail investors and the target portfolio’s historical performance.

From time to time, a target portfolio may invest in non-U.S. securities. In such cases, Quality Fund typically invests in American Depositary Receipts (or ADRs), which represent interests in such securities. Quality Fund also may invest in derivatives, that is, a security or instrument whose value is determined by reference to the value or the change in value of one or more securities, currencies, indices or other financial instruments. Quality Fund also may lend its securities. Quality Fund may hold cash, or it may manage its cash by investing in cash equivalents and money market funds. Quality Fund also may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies.

Principal Investment Risks

It is possible to lose money by investing in Quality Fund. An investment in Quality Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Market, Industry and Specific Holdings. The share price of Quality Fund may fall because of weakness in the stock markets, generally, weaknesses with respect to a particular industry in which Quality Fund has significant holdings, or weaknesses associated with one or more specific companies in which Quality Fund may have substantial investments.

Difficulty in Comparing Fund Performance with Target Portfolio Performance. Quality Fund performance typically does not mirror the target portfolio’s performance. Among other things, the

holdings of the target portfolio may change significantly during the period between the end of a quarter and the time when those changes are publicly disclosed. From time to time, Quality Fund may be purchasing specific securities at the same time that the target portfolio is selling them. In addition, the target portfolio may have lower expenses relative to its assets than Quality Fund.

Inability to Conduct Due Diligence on Target Portfolio's Investment Adviser. Quality Fund's investment manager and sub-adviser may be able to perform only limited due diligence on the target portfolio's investment adviser to determine, among other things, whether the investment adviser is adhering to the target portfolio's investment guidelines and whether the risks disclosed in the target portfolio's offering documents reflect the risks of the target portfolio.

Potential Impact on Target Portfolio. Quality Fund's purchases and sales of securities for its own portfolio may adversely impact the management of a target portfolio and thus, Quality Fund itself.

Accuracy of Target Portfolio Information. Any failure by a target portfolio to file accurate and timely portfolio information could affect the performance of Quality Fund.

Large- and Mid-Capitalization Securities. Securities issued by large- and mid-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. Larger companies, however, may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Foreign Investing. Quality Fund's investments in foreign securities (primarily through ADRs) may be adversely affected by political and economic conditions overseas, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar.

Non-Diversification. Quality Fund is "non-diversified", which means that it may invest a higher percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers. As a result, a decline in the value of the securities of one issuer could have a significant negative effect on Quality Fund.

Sector. Quality Fund may have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors, subjecting it to risks greater than general market risk.

Liquidity Risk. Quality Fund may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices or may be unable to sell the securities at all.

Securities Lending. Securities lending involves two primary risks: investment risk and borrower default risk. Investment risk is the risk that Quality Fund will lose money from the investment of the cash collateral received from the borrower. Borrower default risk is the risk that Quality Fund will lose money due to the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security in a timely manner.

Derivatives. Quality Fund's investments in derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks, such as counterparty risk, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, and the risk that the value of the instrument may not increase or decrease as expected.

Please refer to "Fund Objectives, Strategies and Risks" in the Prospectus for further details.

Performance

The following bar charts and tables provide some indication of the risks of investing in Quality Fund by showing changes in Quality Fund's performance over time. The tables also compare Quality Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance that reflects the type of securities in which Quality Fund invests. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how Quality Fund will perform (before and after taxes) in the future. ~~On January 27, 2011, Quality Fund changed its name to "Quant Quality Fund," its investment strategy to its current strategy and its sub-adviser to Columbia Partners, L.L.C., Investment Management.~~ Performance shown for periods prior to January 27, 2011 does not reflect the current investment strategy ~~or the performance of the current sub-adviser.~~ Updated performance information is available at www.peartreefunds.com.*

~~*Prior to November 2006, Quality Fund was called "Quant Growth and Income Fund" and SSgA Funds Management, Inc. served as its sub-adviser. On November 1, 2006, Quality Fund changed its name to "Quant Long/Short Fund," and its principal investment strategy. On January 2, 2008, Quality Fund changed its sub-adviser to Analytic Investors, LLC.~~

Annual Return Ordinary Shares (Calendar year ended December 31) Returns for Institutional Shares will differ from the Ordinary Share returns due to differences in expenses between the classes.

2004 <u>5</u>	2005 <u>6</u>	2006 <u>7</u>	2007 <u>8</u>	2008 <u>9</u>	2010 <u>9</u>	2010 <u>1</u>	2011 <u>2</u>	2012 <u>3</u>	2013 <u>4</u>
8.63 <u>10.56</u>	10.56 <u>10.56</u>	16.38 <u>16.38</u>	(2.09) <u>41.5</u>	(41.52) <u>20.75</u>	20.75 <u>7.10</u>	7.10 <u>12.78</u>	12.78 <u>10.84</u>	10.84 <u>24.54</u>	24.54 <u>24.54</u>
56% <u>6.38%</u>	6.38% <u>6.38%</u>	(2.09)% <u>2%</u>	2% <u>20.75%</u>	10% <u>78%</u>	78% <u>0.84%</u>	0.84% <u>4.54%</u>	4.54% <u>4.54%</u>	4.54% <u>4.54%</u>	4.54% <u>4.54%</u>

Calendar year-to-date return of the Ordinary Shares of Quality Fund as of 6/30/20145 is ~~5.25%~~5.25% %.

Best Quarter:	Q2-2009 <u>Q2-2009</u>	15.53% <u>15.53%</u> %
Worst Quarter:	Q4-2008 <u>Q4-2008</u>	(23.84)% <u>(23.84)%</u> %

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 20134

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Ordinary Shares Before Taxes	24.54 <u>24.54</u> %	15.02 <u>15.02</u> %	4.89 <u>4.89</u> %
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions	24.23 <u>24.23</u> %	14.85 <u>14.85</u> %	4.75 <u>4.75</u> %
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	14.14 <u>14.14</u> %	12.15 <u>12.15</u> %	3.93 <u>3.93</u> %

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Institutional Shares	24.93	%	15.39	%	5.17	%
Before Taxes						

S&P 500 Index	32.39	%	17.94	%	7.41	%
(Reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)						

After-tax returns**Tax Returns.** After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement. After-tax returns are shown only for Ordinary Shares and after-tax returns for Institutional Shares may vary. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances.

Management

Quality Fund is managed by Pear Tree Advisors, Inc. Quality Fund is sub-advised by Columbia Partners, L.L.C., Investment Management ("Columbia"). The following employees of Columbia serve as the portfolio managers of Quality Fund:

Investment Team	Position at Columbia	Manager of the Fund Since
Robert A. von Pentz, CFA	Chairman of the Firm's Management Committee, Senior Equity Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst	2011

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

You may buy or sell shares of Quality Fund on any business day by contacting the Pear Tree Funds, through mail or by phone, or through your broker or financial intermediary. Purchase and redemption orders with respect to Fund shares are processed at the net asset value next calculated after an order is received.

Initial Investment Minimum

Ordinary Class: \$2,500 or

Ordinary Class Retirement Accounts: \$1,000

Institutional Class: \$1,000,000

Ongoing Investment Minimum

Both Classes: 50 shares

Contact Information

Mail: Pear Tree Funds

Attention: Transfer Agent

55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202

Lincoln, MA 01773

Telephone: 1-800-326-2151

Website: www.peartreefunds.com

Tax Information

Quality Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan. These tax-advantaged plans may be taxed upon withdrawal at a later date based upon your individual circumstances.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of Quality Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Quality Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Quality Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund

Investment Objective: Long-term growth of capital.

Fee Table and Expenses of Emerging Markets Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of Emerging Markets Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	<u>Ordinary Shares</u>	<u>Institutional Shares</u>
Management Fees	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.29% ___ %	0.29% ___ %
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses*	0.15% ___ %	0.15% ___ %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.69% ___ %	1.44% ___ %

*Fees and expenses incurred indirectly by Emerging Markets Fund as a result of investment in shares of other investment funds.

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Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Emerging Markets Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Emerging Markets Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5 percent return each year and that Emerging Markets Fund's operating expenses remain the same as set forth in the table above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
Ordinary Class	\$171 \$ ___	\$531 \$ ___	\$915 \$ ___	\$1,993 \$ ___
Institutional Class	\$146 \$ ___	\$454 \$ ___	\$784 \$ ___	\$1,719 \$ ___

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Portfolio Turnover

Emerging Markets Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect Emerging Markets Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, Emerging Markets Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61 percent of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Emerging Markets Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities, including depository receipts, warrants and rights, of emerging markets issuers, that is, an issuer having a country classification assigned by MSCI, Inc., from a country included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index ("MSCI EM").— Emerging Markets Fund generally invests in at least eight countries and three or more broad geographic regions, such as Latin America, Asia or Europe.— Emerging Markets Fund may invest ~~greater~~more than 25 percent of its assets in a particular region, but ~~not~~may not invest more than a percentage of its assets in a single country ~~in~~equal to 10 percent plus the percentage of the country weight for that ~~region~~country in the MSCI EM. Emerging Markets Fund may invest in companies of any capitalization.

To manage Emerging Markets Fund's assets, the fund allocates its assets between two proprietary strategies: an alpha modeling strategy and a risk-parity strategy.— The alpha modeling strategy integrates a variety of measures including firm-specific, sector-specific and region-specific factors using a quantitative framework to build custom-tailored alpha models for a universe of emerging markets securities.— The risk-parity strategy deploys a proprietary portfolio construction process in an attempt to balance risk across the countries, sectors and issuers represented in the MSCI EM.— The sub-adviser seeks to identify the contribution to a portfolio's risk from exposures to various countries, sectors, and issuers then attempts to balance risk across these dimensions to improve diversification, rather than rely on the securities' market weights reflected in the MSCI EM.— The Emerging Markets Fund currently invests in Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund to achieve its risk-parity exposure.

In addition to emerging markets securities, Emerging Markets Fund also may invest in forward foreign currency exchange contracts as well as other types of derivatives, that is, a security or instrument whose value is determined by reference to the value or the change in value of one or more securities, currencies, indices or other financial instruments. Emerging Markets Fund also may lend its securities. Emerging Markets Fund may hold cash, or it may manage its cash by investing in cash equivalents and money market funds. Emerging Markets Fund also may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies.

Principal Investment Risks

It is possible to lose money by investing in Emerging Markets Fund. An investment in Emerging Markets Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Market, Industry and Specific Holdings. The share price of Emerging Markets Fund may fall because of weakness in the stock markets, generally, weaknesses with respect to a particular industry in which Emerging Markets Fund has significant holdings, or weaknesses associated with one or more specific companies in which Emerging Markets Fund may have substantial investments. In addition, to the extent Emerging Markets Fund invests in the risk-parity model, the fund is unlikely to benefit from market momentum preceding a market correction.

Foreign Investing.— Emerging Markets Fund's investments in foreign securities (including ADRs) may be

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adversely affected by political and economic conditions overseas, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar. These risks are especially acute for emerging markets securities. Emerging Markets Fund from time to time also may have assets concentrated in a specific geographic region and/or an individual country depending on the country weights of the MSCI EM, thus exposing Emerging Markets Fund to the specific risks of that region or country.

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Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of foreign investing are heightened for securities of issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic structures that are less diverse and mature, political systems that are less stable, are more susceptible to governmental interference, and less liquid and efficient trading markets than those of developed countries.

Liquidity Risk. Emerging Markets Fund may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices or may be unable to sell the securities at all.

Active Management Risk. The sub-adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of Emerging Markets Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect.

Investments in Another Mutual Fund. To the extent that Emerging Markets Fund invests in another mutual fund, its investment performance would be directly related to the investment performance of the other fund. It also would bear its proportionate share of any management and other fees paid by the other mutual fund, subjecting Emerging Markets Fund shareholders to some duplication of fees.

Large- and Mid-Capitalization Securities. Securities issued by large- and mid-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. Larger companies, however, may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Small- and Micro-Capitalization Securities. Investments in small- and micro-capitalization companies typically present greater risks than investments in larger companies and, as a result, the performance of Emerging Markets Fund may be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large- and mid-cap stocks.

Growth and Value Stock Investing. Different investment styles periodically come into and fall out of favor with investors. Growth stocks generally are more volatile than the overall stock market. Value stocks generally carry the risk that the market will not recognize their intrinsic value or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

Sector. Emerging Markets Fund may have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors, subjecting it to risks greater than general market risk.

Securities Lending. Securities lending involves two primary risks: investment risk and borrower default risk. Investment risk is the risk that Emerging Markets Fund will lose money from the investment of the cash collateral received from the borrower. Borrower default risk is the risk that Emerging Markets Fund will lose money due to the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security in a timely manner.

Derivatives. Emerging Markets Fund's investments in currency futures and other derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks, such as counterparty risk, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation,

and the risk that the value of the instrument may not increase or decrease as expected.

Please refer to “Fund Objectives, Strategies and Risks” in the Prospectus for further details.

Performance

The following bar charts and tables provide some indication of the risks of investing in Emerging Markets Fund by showing changes in Emerging Markets Fund’s performance over time. The tables also compare Emerging Markets Fund’s performance to a broad measure of market performance that reflects the type of securities in which Emerging Markets Fund invests. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how Emerging Markets Fund will perform (before and after taxes) in the future. *Updated performance information is available at www.peartreefunds.com.*

Annual Return Ordinary Shares (Calendar year ended December 31) Returns for Institutional Shares will differ from the Ordinary Share returns due to differences in expenses between the classes.

2004 ⁵	2005 ⁶	2006 ⁷	2007 ⁸	2008 ⁹	2010 ⁹	2011 ¹	2012 ²	2013 ³	2014 ⁴
26.74%	29.56%	31.50%	45.44%	(59.20)%	70.37%	19.76%	(18.00)%	21.82%	(4.59)%
9.56%	1.50%	5.44%	59.20%	70.37%	76%	18.00%	21.82%	4.59%	%

Calendar year-to-date return of the Ordinary Shares of Emerging Markets Fund as of 6/30/2014⁵ is 7.11% %

Best Quarter:	Q2-2009	30.76% %
Worst Quarter:	Q4-2008	(32.62)% %

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2013⁴

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Ordinary Shares Before Taxes	(4.59) %	14.23 %	9.56 %
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions	(4.88) %	14.15 %	9.19 %
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	(2.35) %	11.77 %	8.08 %
Institutional Shares Before Taxes	(4.38) %	14.50 %	9.87 %

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MSCI EM Index (2.27) % 15.15 % 11.52 %
 (Reflects no deductions for
 fees, expenses or taxes)

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~~After-tax returns~~ **Tax Returns.** After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement. After-tax returns are shown only for Ordinary Shares and after-tax returns for Institutional Shares may vary. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances.

Management

Emerging Markets Fund is managed by Pear Tree Advisors, Inc. Emerging Markets Fund is sub-advised by PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. ("PanAgora"). The following employees of PanAgora serve as the portfolio managers of Emerging Markets Fund:

Investment Team	Position at PanAgora	Manager of the Fund Since
Dmitri Kantsyrev, Ph.D., CFA	Director, Equity Investments	2008
Jane Zhao, Ph.D.	Director, Equity Investments	2006

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

You may buy or sell shares of Emerging Markets Fund on any business day by contacting the Pear Tree Funds, through mail or by phone, or through your broker or financial intermediary. Purchase and redemption orders with respect to Fund shares are processed at the net asset value next calculated after an order is received.

Initial Investment Minimum

Ordinary Class: \$2,500 or

Ordinary Class Retirement Accounts: \$1,000

Institutional Class: \$1,000,000

Contact Information

Mail: Pear Tree Funds

Attention: Transfer Agent

55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202

Lincoln, MA 01773

Telephone: 1-800-326-2151

Ongoing Investment Minimum**Website:** www.peartreefunds.com

Both Classes: 50 shares

Tax Information

Emerging Markets Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investments is through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan. These tax-advantaged plans may be taxed upon withdrawal at a later date based upon your individual circumstances.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of Emerging Markets Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Emerging Markets Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Emerging Markets Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund

[Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund is not currently offered to investors located in all states. Please contact the Pear Tree Funds at 1-800-326-2151 for up-to-date availability information.]

Investment Objective: Long-term growth of capital.

Fee Table and Expenses of Risk Parity Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of Risk Parity Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	<u>Ordinary Shares</u>	<u>Institutional Shares</u>
Management Fees	0.60%	0.60%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	1.09% %	0.93% %
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.06% %	0.06% %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.00% %	1.59% %

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Risk Parity Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Risk Parity Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5 percent return each year and that Risk Parity Fund's operating expenses remain the same as set forth in the table above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
Ordinary Class	\$203 \$	\$627 \$	\$1,077 \$	\$2,327 \$
Institutional Class	\$162 \$	\$502 \$	-\$865 \$	\$1,889 \$

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Portfolio Turnover

Risk Parity Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect Risk Parity Fund's performance. ~~Risk Parity~~

~~Fund began operations on June 27, 2013. For the period June 27, 2013 through March 31, 2014, Risk Parity Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 42__ percent of the average value of its portfolio.~~

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Risk Parity Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities, including depository receipts, warrants and rights, of emerging markets issuers, that is, an issuer having a country classification assigned by MSCI from a country included in the MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM ("MSCI EM"). Risk Parity Fund generally invests in at least eight countries and three or more broad geographic regions, such as Latin America, Asia or Europe. Risk Parity Fund may invest greater than 25 percent of its assets in a particular region, but not in a single country in that region. Risk Parity Fund may invest in companies of any capitalization.

To manage Risk Parity Fund's assets, its sub-adviser uses its proprietary risk parity strategy. Its risk parity strategy uses an investment model that assigns a country-, sector-, and issuer-risk value to each security in the MSCI EM, and then builds a portfolio of some of those securities that attempts to balance those risks. In addition to emerging markets securities, Risk Parity Fund also may invest in forward foreign currency exchange contracts as well as other types of derivatives (that is, a security or instrument whose value is determined by reference to the value or the change in value of one or more securities, currencies, indices or other financial instruments) in order to attempt to mitigate the adverse effects of foreign currency fluctuations. Risk Parity Fund also may lend its securities. Risk Parity Fund may hold cash, or it may manage its cash by investing in cash equivalents and money market funds. In unusual market conditions, Risk Parity Fund also may take temporary defensive positions, such as large investments in cash, which are inconsistent with its principal investment strategy.

Principal Investment Risks

It is possible to lose money by investing in Risk Parity Fund. An investment in Risk Parity Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Market, Industry and Specific Holdings. The share price of Risk Parity Fund may fall because of weakness in the stock markets, generally, weaknesses with respect to a particular industry in which Risk Parity Fund has significant holdings, or weaknesses associated with one or more specific companies in which Risk Parity Fund may have substantial investments. In addition, Risk Parity Fund's strategy, while attempting to limit risks from sudden and substantial market corrections following market "bubbles," is unlikely to benefit from market momentum preceding a correction.

Foreign Investing. Risk Parity Fund's investments in foreign securities (including ADRs) may be adversely affected by political and economic conditions overseas, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar. These risks are especially acute for emerging markets securities.

Emerging Markets Risk. The risks of foreign investing are heightened for securities of issuers in emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have economic structures that are less

diverse and mature, political systems that are less stable, are more susceptible to governmental interference, and less liquid and efficient trading markets than those of developed countries.

Liquidity Risk. Risk Parity Fund may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices or may be unable to sell the securities at all.

Active Management Risk. The sub-adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of Risk Parity Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect.

Large- and Mid-Capitalization Securities. Securities issued by large- and mid-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. Larger companies, however, may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Small- and Micro-Capitalization Securities. Investments in small- and micro-capitalization companies typically present greater risks than investments in larger companies and, as a result, the performance of Risk Parity Fund may be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large- and mid-cap stocks.

Growth and Value Stock Investing. Different investment styles periodically come into and fall out of favor with investors. Growth stocks generally are more volatile than the overall stock market. Value stocks generally carry the risk that the market will not recognize their intrinsic value or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

Non-Diversification. Risk Parity Fund is "non-diversified," which means that it may from time to time invest a higher percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers. As a result, a decline in the value of the securities of one issuer could have a significant negative effect on Risk Parity Fund. It also may be considered more risky for Risk Parity Fund to hold large positions in a single issuer because of the possibility of exercising control over the issuer.

Sector. Risk Parity Fund may have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors, subjecting it to risks greater than general market risk.

Securities Lending. Securities lending involves two primary risks: investment risk and borrower default risk. Investment risk is the risk that Risk Parity Fund will lose money from the investment of the cash collateral received from the borrower. Borrower default risk is the risk that Risk Parity Fund will lose money due to the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security in a timely manner.

Derivatives. Risk Parity Fund's investments in forward foreign currency exchange contracts and other derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks, such as counterparty risk, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, and the risk that the value of the instrument may not increase or decrease as expected.

Please refer to "Fund Objectives, Strategies and Risks" in the Prospectus for further details.

Performance

[The following bar charts and tables provide some indication of the risks of investing in Risk Parity Fund commenced operations on June 27, 2013, and thus, there is no annual by showing changes in Risk Parity](#)

Fund's performance over time. The tables also compare Risk Parity Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance that reflects the type of securities in which Risk Parity Fund invests. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how Risk Parity Fund will perform (before and after taxes) in the future. *Updated performance information ~~included~~ is available at www.peartreefunds.com.*

Annual Return Ordinary Shares (Calendar year ended December 31) Returns for Institutional Shares will differ from the Ordinary Share returns due to differences in expenses between the classes.

<u>2013*</u>	<u>2014</u>
___%	___%

* Returns are from the period June 27, 2013 (commencement of Risk Parity Fund operations) through December 31, 2013, and have been annualized.

Calendar year-to-date return of the Ordinary Shares of ~~Risk Parity~~ Quality Fund as of ~~June 6/30~~ June 30, 2014 is ~~5.87%~~ ___%.

Best Quarter:	___%
Worst Quarter:	___%

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2014

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Life of the Fund</u> <u>Since June 27, 2013</u>
Ordinary Shares	___%	___%
Before Taxes	___%	___%
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions	___%	___%
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	___%	___%
Institutional Shares Before Taxes	___%	___%
MSCI EM Index (Reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	___%	___%

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After-Tax Returns. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement. After-tax returns are shown only for Ordinary Shares and after-tax returns for Institutional Shares may vary. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances.

Management

Risk Parity Fund is managed by Pear Tree Advisors, Inc. Emerging Markets Fund is sub-advised by PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. (“PanAgora”). The following employees of PanAgora serve as the portfolio managers of Emerging Markets Fund:

Investment Team	Position at PanAgora	Manager of the Fund Since
Edward Qian, Ph.D., CFA	Chief Investment Officer and Head of Research, Multi-Asset	2013
Mark Barnes	Director, Multi-Asset	2013
Nicholas Alonso	Portfolio Manager, Multi-Asset	2013

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

You may buy or sell shares of Risk Parity Fund on any business day by contacting the Pear Tree Funds, through mail or by phone, or through your broker or financial intermediary. Purchase and redemption orders with respect to Risk Parity Fund shares are processed at the net asset value next calculated after an order is received.

Initial Investment Minimum

Ordinary Class: \$2,500 or

Ordinary Class Retirement Accounts: \$1,000

Institutional Class: \$1,000,000

Ongoing Investment Minimum

Both Classes: 50 shares

Contact Information

Mail: Pear Tree Funds

Attention: Transfer Agent

55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202

Lincoln, MA 01773

Telephone: 1-800-326-2151

Website: www.peartreefunds.com

Tax Information

Risk Parity Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investments is through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan. These tax-advantaged plans may be taxed upon withdrawal at a later date based upon your individual circumstances.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of Risk Parity Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Risk Parity Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Risk Parity Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund

Investment Objective: Long-term growth of capital and income.

Fee Table and Expenses of Foreign Value Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of Foreign Value Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	<u>Ordinary Shares</u>	<u>Institutional Shares</u>
Management Fees	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.29% ___ %	0.28% ___ %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.54% ___ %	1.28% ___ %

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Foreign Value Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Foreign Value Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5 percent return each year and that Foreign Value Fund's operating expenses remain the same as set forth in the table above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
Ordinary Class	\$157 \$___	\$486 \$___	\$839 \$___	\$1,835 \$___
Institutional Class	\$130 \$___	\$406 \$___	\$702 \$___	\$1,545 \$___

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Portfolio Turnover

Foreign Value Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect Foreign Value Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, Foreign Value Fund's portfolio turnover rate was ~~3~~ ___ percent of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Foreign Value Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities, warrants, and rights derivative of or convertible into common stocks, in each case issued by foreign markets issuers. Foreign Value Fund defines a foreign markets issuer to be an issuer that derives at least 50 percent of its gross revenues or profits from goods or services produced in non-U.S. markets or from sales made in non-U.S. markets. Foreign Value Fund generally will be invested in issuers in ten or more foreign countries. Foreign Value Fund may invest in companies of any capitalization.

Foreign Value Fund's sub-adviser uses a three-step investment decision making process, with the objective to identify companies with the most undervalued streams of sustainable cash flow. First, it employs proprietary quantitative investment technology to evaluate data, such as cash flow and interest rates, to produce a ranking of country and industry sectors. Second, it uses traditional valuation criteria to regularly screen a database of more than 29,000 companies worldwide to identify a pool of approximately 500 or more securities with the greatest potential for undervalued streams of sustainable cash flow or assets. Third, the sub-adviser conducts rigorous fundamental research on the pool of companies identified by the first two steps of the investment process. The sub-adviser also maintains a "watch-list" of companies which may be used if the valuation of a company held in Foreign Value Fund's portfolio falls below established limits.

Foreign Value Fund's sub-adviser may utilize options. The extent of the sub-adviser's use of options may vary over time based on the sub-adviser's assessment of market conditions and other factors. Foreign Value Fund may also buy and sell forward foreign currency exchange contracts in connection with its investments.

Foreign Value Fund may invest in other derivatives, that is, a security or instrument whose value is determined by reference to the value or the change in value of one or more securities, currencies, indices or other financial instruments. Foreign Value Fund also may lend its securities. Foreign Value Fund may hold cash, or it may manage its cash by investing in cash equivalents and money market funds. Foreign Value Fund also may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies.

Principal Investment Risks

It is possible to lose money by investing in Foreign Value Fund. An investment in Emerging Markets Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Market, Industry and Specific Holdings. The share price of Foreign Value Fund may fall because of weakness in the stock markets, generally, weaknesses with respect to a particular industry in which Foreign Value Fund has significant holdings, or weaknesses associated with one or more specific companies in which Foreign Value Fund may have substantial investments.

Foreign Investing. Foreign Value Fund's investments in foreign securities (including ADRs) may be

adversely affected by political and economic conditions overseas, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar. These risks are especially acute for emerging markets securities.

Value Stock Investing. A value investment style periodically comes into and falls out of favor with investors. Value stocks generally carry the risk that the market will not recognize their intrinsic value or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

Liquidity Risk. Foreign Value Fund may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices or may be unable to sell the securities at all.

Active Management Risk. The sub-adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of Foreign Value Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect.

Large- and Mid-Capitalization Securities. Securities issued by large- and mid-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. Larger companies, however, may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Small- and Micro-Capitalization Securities. Investments in small- and micro-capitalization companies typically present greater risks than investments in larger companies and, as a result, the performance of Foreign Value Fund may be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large- and mid-cap stocks.

Non-Diversification. Foreign Value Fund is "non-diversified", which means that it may invest a higher percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers. As a result, a decline in the value of the securities of one issuer could have a significant negative effect on Foreign Value Fund.

Sector. Foreign Value Fund may have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors, subjecting it to risks greater than general market risk.

Securities Lending. Securities lending involves two primary risks: investment risk and borrower default risk. Investment risk is the risk that Foreign Value Fund will lose money from the investment of the cash collateral received from the borrower. Borrower default risk is the risk that Foreign Value Fund will lose money due to the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security in a timely manner.

Derivatives. Foreign Value Fund's investments in currency futures, options and other derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks, such as counterparty risk, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, and the risk that the value of the instrument may not increase or decrease as expected.

Please refer to "Fund Objectives, Strategies and Risks" in the Prospectus for further details.

Performance

The following bar charts and tables provide some indication of the risks of investing in Foreign Value Fund by showing changes in Foreign Value Fund's performance over time. The tables also compare Foreign Value Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance that reflects the type of securities in which Foreign Value Fund invests. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how Foreign Value Fund will perform (before and after taxes) in the future. [Performance shown for periods prior to \[January 1, 2015\] does not reflect the current investment strategy or the performance of the current sub-adviser.](#) Updated performance information is available at www.peartreefunds.com.

Annual Return Ordinary Shares (Calendar year ended December 31) Returns for Institutional Shares will differ from the Ordinary Share returns due to differences in expenses between the classes.

2004 5	200 5 6	200 6 7	200 7 8	200 8 9	201 0 9	201 0 1	201 1 2	201 2 3	20 13 2014
28.25 1	15.37 3	31.03% ((1.85 5 2)	(52.40)% -	58.04 2	20.01% ((15.52)% -	26.92 2	27.57%
5.37%	1.03%	1.85%)	.40)%	58.04%	0.01%	15.52%)	26.92%	7.57%	___%

Calendar year-to-date return of the Ordinary Shares of Foreign Value Fund as of 6/30/2014~~5~~ is 5.05%~~___~~ %

Best Quarter:	Q2-2009	36.87% ___ %
Worst Quarter:	Q4-2008	(26.53)% ___ %

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2013~~4~~

	1 Year		5 Years		10 Years	
Ordinary Shares Before Taxes	27.57 ___ %		21.01 ___ %		8.92 ___ %	
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions	27.36 ___ %		20.18 ___ %		8.29 ___ %	
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	15.77 ___ %		17.13 ___ %		7.34 ___ %	
Institutional Shares Before Taxes	27.92 ___ %		21.24 ___ %		9.17 ___ %	
MSCI EAFE Index (Reflects no deductions for	23.29 ___ %		12.96 ___ %		7.39 ___ %	

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fees, expenses or taxes)

After-tax returns **Tax Returns.** After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-deferred arrangement. After-tax returns are shown only for Ordinary Shares and after-tax returns for Institutional Shares may vary. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances.

Management

Foreign Value Fund is managed by Pear Tree Advisors, Inc. Foreign Value Fund is sub-advised by Polaris Capital Management, LLC ("Polaris"). The following employees of Polaris serve as the portfolio managers of Foreign Value Fund:

Investment Team	Position at Polaris	Manager of the Fund Since
Bernard R. Horn, Jr.	President and Chief Investment Officer	1998
Sumanta Biswas, CFA	Vice President and Assistant Portfolio Manager	2004
Bin Xiao, CFA	Assistant Portfolio Manager	2012

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

You may buy or sell shares of Foreign Value Fund on any business day by contacting the Pear Tree Funds, through mail or by phone, or through your broker or financial intermediary. Purchase and redemption orders with respect to Fund shares are processed at the net asset value next calculated after an order is received.

Initial Investment Minimum

Ordinary Class: \$2,500 or

Ordinary Class Retirement Accounts: \$1,000

Institutional Class: \$1,000,000

Ongoing Investment Minimum

Contact Information

Mail: Pear Tree Funds

Attention: Transfer Agent

55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202

Lincoln, MA 01773

Telephone: 1-800-326-2151

Website: www.peartreefunds.com

Both Classes: 50 shares

Tax Information

Foreign Value Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan. These tax-advantaged plans may be taxed upon withdrawal at a later date based upon your individual circumstances.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of Foreign Value Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Foreign Value Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Foreign Value Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund

Investment Objective: Long-term growth of capital and income.

Fee Table and Expenses of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Ordinary Shares	Institutional Shares
Management Fees	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	0.33% ___ %	0.33% ___ %
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.58% ___ %	1.33% ___ %

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5 percent return each year and that Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's operating expenses remain the same as set forth in the table above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>
Ordinary Class	\$161 \$ ___	\$499 \$ ___	\$860 \$ ___	\$1,878 \$ ___
Institutional Class	\$135 \$ ___	\$424 \$ ___	\$729 \$ ___	\$1,604 \$ ___

Portfolio Turnover

Foreign Value Small Cap Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's portfolio turnover rate was ~~4~~ ___ percent of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Foreign Value Small Cap Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities, warrants, and rights derivative of or convertible into common stocks, in each case issued by small cap foreign markets issuers. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund defines a foreign markets issuer to be an issuer that derives at least 50 percent of its gross revenues or profits from goods or services produced in non-U.S. markets or from sales made in non-U.S. markets. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund generally will be invested in issuers in ten or more foreign countries. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund considers a small-cap company to be a company having a market capitalization at time of purchase between \$50 million to \$3 billion.

Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's sub-adviser uses a three-step investment decision making process, with the objective to identify companies with the most undervalued streams of sustainable cash flow. First, it employs proprietary quantitative investment technology to evaluate data, such as cash flow and interest rates, to produce a ranking of country and industry sectors. Second, it uses traditional valuation criteria to regularly screen a database of more than 16,000 companies worldwide to identify a pool of approximately 250 or more securities with the greatest potential for undervalued streams of sustainable cash flow or assets. Third, the sub-adviser conducts rigorous fundamental research on the pool of companies identified by the first two steps of the investment process. The sub-adviser also maintains a "watch-list" of companies which may be used if the valuation of a company held in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's portfolio falls below established limits.

Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's sub-adviser may utilize options. The extent of the sub-adviser's use of options may vary over time based on the sub-adviser's assessment of market conditions and other factors. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may also buy and sell forward foreign currency exchange contracts in connection with its investments.

Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may invest in other derivatives, that is, a security or instrument whose value is determined by reference to the value or the change in value of one or more securities, currencies, indices or other financial instruments. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund also may lend its securities. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may hold cash, or it may manage its cash by investing in cash equivalents and money market funds. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund also may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies.

Principal Investment Risks

It is possible to lose money by investing in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund. An investment in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Market, Industry and Specific Holdings. The share price of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may fall because of weakness in the stock markets, generally, weaknesses with respect to a particular industry in which Foreign Value Small Cap Fund has significant holdings, or weaknesses associated with one or more specific companies in which Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may have substantial investments.

Foreign Investing. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's investments in foreign securities (including ADRs) may be adversely affected by political and economic conditions overseas, reduced liquidity, or decreases in foreign currency values relative to the U.S. dollar. These risks are especially acute for emerging markets securities.

Value Stock Investing. A value investment style periodically comes into and falls out of favor with investors. Value stocks generally carry the risk that the market will not recognize their intrinsic value or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

Small-Capitalization Securities. Investments in small-capitalization companies typically present greater risks than investments in larger companies and, as a result, the performance of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large- and mid-cap stocks.

Liquidity Risk. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices or may be unable to sell the securities at all.

Active Management Risk. The sub-adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect.

Non-Diversification. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund is "non-diversified", which means that it may invest a higher percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers. As a result, a decline in the value of the securities of one issuer could have a significant negative effect on Foreign Value Small Cap Fund.

Sector. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors, subjecting it to risks greater than general market risk.

Securities Lending. Securities lending involves two primary risks: investment risk and borrower default risk. Investment risk is the risk that Foreign Value Small Cap Fund will lose money from the investment of the cash collateral received from the borrower. Borrower default risk is the risk that Foreign Value Small Cap Fund will lose money due to the failure of a borrower to return a borrowed security in a timely manner.

Derivatives. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's investments in currency futures, options and other derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks, such as counterparty risk, the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, and the risk that the value of the instrument may not increase or decrease as expected.

Please refer to "Fund Objectives, Strategies and Risks" in the Prospectus for further details.

Performance

The following bar charts and tables indicate some of the risks of investing in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund by showing changes in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's performance over time. The tables also compare Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's performance to a broad measure of market performance that reflects the type of securities in which Foreign Value Small Cap Fund invests. Of course, past performance does not necessarily indicate how Foreign Value Small Cap Fund will perform (before and after taxes) in the future. *Updated performance information is available at www.peartreefunds.com.*

Annual Return Ordinary Shares (Calendar year ended December 31) Returns for Institutional Shares will differ from the Ordinary Share returns due to differences in expenses between the classes.

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
83.13%	20.70%	(20.02)%	27.11%	24.95%	—%

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Calendar year-to-date return of the Ordinary Shares of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund as of 6/30/2014 is ~~12.23%~~ —%

Best Quarter:	Q2 2009	53.73% —%
Worst Quarter:	Q4 2008	(28.49)% —%

Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2013

	1 Year	5 Year	Life of the Fund Since May 1, 2008
Ordinary Shares Before Taxes	24.95 —%	22.93 —%	7.33 —%
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions	24.63 —%	22.33 —%	6.82 —%
Ordinary Shares After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	14.37 —%	19.14 —%	5.94 —%
Institutional Shares Before Taxes	25.20 —%	23.22 —%	7.57 —%
MSCI ACWI (ex US Small Cap) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	20.13 —%	19.13 —%	4.32 —%

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After-tax returns **Tax Returns.** After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant if you hold your shares in a retirement account or in another tax-

deferred arrangement. After-tax returns are shown only for Ordinary Shares and after-tax returns for Institutional Shares may vary. Actual after-tax returns may differ depending on your individual circumstances.

Management

Foreign Value Small Cap Fund is managed by Pear Tree Advisors, Inc. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund is sub-advised by Polaris Capital Management, LLC ("Polaris"). The following employees of Polaris serve as the portfolio managers of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund:

Investment Team	Position at Polaris	Manager of the Fund Since
Bernard R. Horn, Jr.	President and Chief Investment Officer	2008
Sumanta Biswas, CFA	Vice President and Assistant Portfolio Manager	2008
Bin Xiao, CFA	Assistant Portfolio Manager	2012

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

You may buy or sell shares of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund on any business day by contacting the Pear Tree Funds, through mail or by phone, or through your broker or financial intermediary. Purchase and redemption orders with respect to Fund shares are processed at the net asset value next calculated after an order is received.

Initial Investment Minimum

Ordinary Class: \$2,500 or

Ordinary Class Retirement Accounts: \$1,000

Institutional Class: \$1,000,000

Contact Information

Mail: Pear Tree Funds

Attention: Transfer Agent

55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202

Lincoln, MA 01773

Telephone: 1-800-326-2151

Ongoing Investment Minimum

Both Classes: 50 shares

Website: www.peartreefunds.com

Tax Information

Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan. These tax-advantaged plans may be taxed upon withdrawal at a later date based upon your individual circumstances.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), Foreign Value Small Cap Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend Foreign Value Small Cap Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Pear Tree Polaris Small Cap Fund (formerly Pear Tree Columbia Small Cap Fund)

Investment Objective

Maximum long-term capital appreciation. There is no guarantee that Small Cap Fund will achieve its objective. Small Cap Fund's investment objective may be changed by its ~~Board of~~ Trustees and without shareholder approval. Small Cap Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days prior to any such change.

Principal Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Small Cap Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of small-cap companies. ~~Small Cap Fund considers a small-cap company to be a company having at time of purchase a market capitalization of an issuer in the Russell 2000® Index (at the time of the index's most recent rebalancing, stocks with capitalizations of approximately \$100 million to \$3.5 billion).~~ The Russell 2000 is a widely used benchmark for small-cap performance. ~~The market capitalization of the companies in Small Cap Fund's portfolio and the Russell 2000 changes over time; Small Cap Fund will not automatically sell or cease to purchase stock of a company it already owns just because the company's market capitalization grows or falls outside this range. Small Cap Fund may, on occasion, purchase companies with a market capitalization above or below the ranges if the sub-adviser to Small Cap Fund believes that such investment is in the best interests of Small Cap Fund and consistent with Small Cap Fund's investment objective.~~

~~The sub-adviser to Small Cap Fund utilizes a series of well-defined, established processes in order to select and reevaluate securities in the growth and value categories. The sub-adviser begins with a universe of securities consisting of those typically found in the Russell 2000 Index. Each security in that universe is then evaluated using a series of proprietary screens involving fundamental, quantitative, qualitative and technical analysis. A fundamental analysis examines the current share price of a stock relative to other measures of the issuer's value, such as earnings. A quantitative analysis examines other measures of a stock's potential to appreciate in value using statistical or other mathematical models. A qualitative analysis examines factors that may not be fully reflected in the stock's share price, such as recent product launches, changes in competition, natural disasters and changes in management. A technical analysis examines direction trends in a stock's share price.~~

~~Once a security has been subjected to those analytical filters, the sub-adviser performs a detailed assessment, develops an investment thesis, sets a price target and initiates a portfolio position. From time to time, holdings may be diversified or company and industry.~~ While most assets are typically invested in U.S. common stocks, Small Cap Fund may invest in American Depositary Receipts, ~~or~~ (ADRs), and other foreign stocks traded on U.S. exchanges in keeping with Small Cap Fund's objectives. ~~Small Cap Fund assets also may invest in other investment funds that invest primarily in equity securities of small-cap companies.~~

be invested in growth stocks and value stocks. The sub-adviser generally considers growth stocks to be

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equity securities issued by companies that have sustainable competitive advantages and products or services that potentially could generate significantly greater-than-average revenue and earnings growth. The sub-adviser generally considers value stocks to be equity securities issued by companies that have underappreciated but stable earnings and cash flow and where there are visible and imminent inflection points and catalysts that will result in increased earnings and cash flow, driving stock appreciation.

Small Cap Fund's sub-adviser uses proprietary investment technology combined with Graham & Dodd-style fundamental research to identify potential investments. The sub-adviser uses traditional valuation measures, including price/book ratios and price/sustainable free cash flow ratios to screen its database of more than 39,000 global companies. The sub-adviser uses these measures to identify approximately 500 companies with the greatest potential for undervalued streams of sustainable free cash flow. The sub-adviser conducts fundamental research, interviewing and visiting with company management and creating detailed financial models. The sub-adviser also maintains a "watch-list" of companies, which may be used if the valuation of a company held in Small Cap Fund's portfolio falls below established limits.

Small Cap Fund's sub-adviser may utilize options in an attempt to improve the risk/return profile of Small Cap Fund's returns. Selling/writing call options is designed to provide income to Small Cap Fund (i.e., the writer of the call option is paid a premium, but is obligated to sell a security at a target price). Purchasing put options (i.e., the purchaser has the right to sell a security at a target price) is designed to protect Small Cap Fund from dramatic downward movements in a security, effectively locking in a minimum sale price for that security. The extent of the sub-adviser's use of options may vary over time based on the sub-adviser's assessment of market conditions and other factors.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk. You may lose money by investing in Small Cap Fund. In addition to the risks common to all Pear Tree Funds (see "Investment Risks Common to All Pear Tree Funds"), below is a description of the principal risks of investing in Small Cap Fund.

~~Active management risk.~~ Management Risk. The sub-adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of Small Cap Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the securities selected and strategies employed by Small Cap Fund fail to produce the intended results, Small Cap Fund could underperform other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

~~Small-Capitalization Securities.~~ Investments in small-capitalization companies typically present greater risks than investments in larger companies because small companies often have limited product lines and few managerial or financial resources. As a result, the performance of Small Cap Fund may be more volatile than a fund that invests in large-cap stocks.

~~Growth and Value Stock Investing.~~ Different investment styles periodically come into and fall out of favor with investors, depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. As Small Cap Fund holds stocks with both growth and value characteristics, from time to time it could underperform stock funds that take a strictly growth or value approach to investing. Growth stocks generally are more volatile than the overall stock market and can have sharp price declines as a result of earnings disappointments. Value stocks generally carry the risk that the market will not recognize their intrinsic value or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

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Foreign Securities. To the extent Small Cap Fund holds foreign securities (including ADRs), financial information concerning those entities may be more limited than information generally available from U.S. issuers or not available. The value of foreign instruments may be adversely affected by local or regional political and economic developments, as well as changes in exchange rates. For emerging market equity securities, these risks tend to be greater than for securities of issuers located in more developed countries.

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~~Investments in Other Investment Funds. To the extent that Sector, Small Cap Fund invests in other investment funds, such as mutual funds, closed end funds, or business development companies, its investment performance would be directly related to the investment performance of the other funds. Small Cap Fund also would bear its proportionate share of may at any management and other fees paid by the other investment funds in addition to the investment management and other fees paid by Small Cap Fund. As a result, shareholders of Small Cap Fund would be subject to some duplication of fees.~~

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Sector. Small Cap Fund currently has one time have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors to the extent that Small Cap Fund's benchmark is concentrated in specific industry sectors, although Small Cap Fund does not have a policy to concentrate in any specific industry sector. To the extent that Small Cap Fund has significant investments in a specific sector, it is subject to risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments to that sector in addition to general market risks.

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Non-Diversification. Small Cap Fund is "non-diversified," which means that it may invest a higher percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers. When Small Cap Fund is not diversified. As a result, a decline in the value of the securities of one issuer could have a significant negative effect on the value of Small Cap Fund's portfolio Fund.

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Option Contracts. Options contracts are subject to the risks inherent in most derivative contracts. In addition, currency contracts also may be subject to national and international political and economic events. Options contracts, including options on futures contracts, also are subject to the risks of a leveraged transaction, that is, a move against Small Cap Fund's open position could cause Small Cap Fund to lose its premium, initial margin and any additional funds deposited to establish or maintain the position, and Small Cap Fund may be required to deposit a substantial amount of additional market funds on short notice to maintain the position. Under certain market conditions, Small Cap Fund investing in an option contract could lose more than the amount it originally invested. Small Cap Fund also may find that under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an open option contract.

Pear Tree Quality Fund

Investment Objective

Long-term growth of capital. There is no guarantee that Quality Fund will achieve its objective. Quality Fund's investment objective may be changed by its ~~Board of~~ Trustees and without shareholder approval. Quality Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days prior to any such change.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Quality Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of U.S. issuers. Quality Fund principally invests in stocks of large-cap companies, that is, companies with a market capitalization of greater than \$5 billion at time of purchase. The market capitalization of the companies in Quality Fund's portfolio changes over time; Quality Fund will not automatically sell or cease to purchase stock of a company it already owns just because the company's market capitalization falls outside this range.

To manage Quality Fund's portfolio, Quality Fund's investment manager, in consultation with its sub-adviser, periodically selects what it believes is a well-managed mutual fund (the "target portfolio") and then purchases and sells Quality Fund assets such that Quality Fund's portfolio generally holds the same securities and in the same percentages as the target portfolio as of the end of the target portfolio's most recent fiscal quarter. In order for a mutual fund to be a potential target portfolio, the mutual fund must:

- Invest principally in stocks of large U.S. companies;
- Be required to disclose publicly within 60 days of its quarter end its portfolio holdings as of the end of the quarter;
- Be managed by an investment adviser that is unaffiliated with Quality Fund's investment manager or sub-adviser; and
- Typically, allow only very large institutional investors to invest directly in the target portfolio.

In selecting a target portfolio for Quality Fund, Quality Fund's investment manager considers, among other things, whether the:

- Target portfolio may easily be replicated by Quality Fund;
- Quality Fund's purchases and sales of portfolio securities may potentially impact the management of the target portfolio;
- Target portfolio's investment objective and investment policies are compatible with Quality Fund's investment objective and investment policies;
- Target portfolio historically has a low rate of turnover;
- Target portfolio historically has had strong performance;

- Target portfolio's investment adviser has a solid reputation within the financial services industry; and
- Target portfolio's investment adviser generally uses a quantitative investment approach to manage the target portfolio.

If Quality Fund's assets significantly increase, Quality Fund may select more than one target portfolio. From time to time, a target portfolio may invest in non-U.S. securities. In such cases, Quality Fund typically invests in American Depositary Receipts (or ADRs), which represent interests in such securities.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk. You may lose money by investing in Quality Fund. In addition to the risks common to all Pear Tree Funds (see "—Investment Risks Common to All Pear Tree Funds"), below is a description of the principal risks of investing in Quality Fund.

Difficulty in Comparing Fund Performance with Target Portfolio Performance. Quality Fund performance typically does not mirror the target portfolio's performance. Among other things, the holdings of the target portfolio may change significantly during the period between the end of a quarter and the time when those changes are publicly disclosed. At such times, it is likely that Quality Fund is unaware of the changes, and as a result, may not be able to avoid a loss or benefit from a repositioning of its portfolio that has been anticipated by the target portfolio's investment adviser. In addition, the target portfolio may have lower expenses relative to its assets than Quality Fund.

Inability to Conduct Due Diligence on Target Portfolio's Investment Adviser. Neither Quality Fund's investment manager nor sub-adviser has an agreement with a target portfolio's investment adviser. As a result, they may be able to perform only limited due diligence on the target portfolio's investment adviser to determine, among other things, whether the investment adviser is adhering to the target portfolio's investment guidelines and whether the risks disclosed in the target portfolio's offering documents (e.g., its prospectus and statement of additional information) reflect the risks of the target portfolio.

Potential Impact on Target Portfolio. Quality Fund's purchases and sales of securities for its own portfolio may adversely impact the management of a target portfolio and thus, Quality Fund itself.

Accuracy of Target Portfolio Information. Quality Fund relies on each target portfolio to disclose publicly accurate information about its portfolio holdings on or before the deadlines required for such disclosure. Any failure by a target portfolio to file accurate and timely portfolio information could affect the performance of Quality Fund.

Large- and Mid-Capitalization Securities. Securities issued by large- and mid-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. Larger companies, however, may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Foreign Securities. To the extent Quality Fund holds foreign securities (primarily through ADRs), financial information concerning those entities may be more limited than information generally available from U.S. issuers or not available. Non-U.S. equity markets in which those foreign securities are

principally traded may have limited liquidity, and be subject to complex rules, arbitrary rules or both. Quality Fund also may have a limited ability to protect its investment under foreign property and securities laws, and may have difficulty from time to time converting local currency into U.S. dollars. Moreover, the value of foreign instruments tends to be adversely affected by local or regional political and economic developments, as well as changes in exchange rates. For emerging market equity securities, these risks tend to be greater than for securities of issuers located in more developed countries.

Non-Diversification. Quality Fund is “non-diversified”, which means that it may invest a higher percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers. As a result, a decline in the value of the securities of one issuer could have a significant negative effect on Quality Fund.

Sector. Quality Fund may at any one time have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors to the extent that Quality Fund’s benchmark is concentrated in specific industry sectors, although Quality Fund does not have a policy to concentrate in any specific industry sector. To the extent that Quality Fund has significant investments in a specific sector, it is subject to risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments to that sector in addition to general market risks.

Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund

Investment Objective

Long-term growth of capital. There is no guarantee that Emerging Markets Fund will achieve its objective. Emerging Markets Fund’s investment objective may be changed by its ~~Board of~~ Trustees and without shareholder approval. Emerging Markets Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days prior to any such change.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Emerging Markets Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities, including depository receipts, warrants and rights, of emerging markets issuers. Emerging Markets Fund defines an emerging market issuer as an issuer having a country classification assigned by MSCI from a country included in the MSCI Emerging Markets® Index (“MSCI EM”). As of ~~February~~ May 1, 20135, the countries included in the MSCI EM Index were: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, ~~Morocco~~, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, ~~and~~ Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.

Emerging Markets Fund generally invests in at least eight countries and three or more broad geographic regions, such as Latin America, Asia or Europe. Emerging Markets Fund may invest greater than 25 percent of its assets in a particular region, but may not invest more than a percentage of its assets in a single country ~~in equal to 10 percent of the country weight for that region~~ country in the MSCI EM. Emerging Markets Fund may invest in companies of any capitalization. In addition to emerging markets securities, Emerging Markets Fund also may invest in forward foreign currency exchange contracts.

To manage Emerging Markets Fund’s assets, the fund allocates its assets between two proprietary

strategies: an alpha modeling strategy and a risk-parity strategy. At any one time, ~~the fund~~[Emerging Markets Fund](#) may allocate any or all of ~~Emerging Markets Fund's~~[its](#) assets to a specific strategy.

Alpha Modeling Strategy. The sub-adviser's alpha modeling strategy uses an investment model that seeks to make more money than a passive strategy of investing in the market generally (which typically is represented by reference to a broad-based market index). The sub-adviser's model is based on fundamental investment principles, and it is premised on the theory that no two stocks are alike and their behaviors change through time. As a result, the model has distinct dynamic and analytical components. The alpha modeling strategy integrates a variety of measures including firm-specific, sector-specific and region-specific factors using a quantitative framework to build custom-tailored alpha models for a universe of emerging markets securities..

Risk-Parity Strategy. The sub-adviser's risk-parity strategy uses an investment model that attempts to balance risk across the countries, sectors and issuers represented in the MSCI EM. The risk-parity strategy deploys a proprietary portfolio construction process in an attempt to balance risk across the countries, sectors and issuers represented in the MSCI EM. The sub-adviser seeks to identify the contribution to a portfolio's risk from exposures to various countries, sectors, and issuers then attempts to balance risk across these dimensions to improve diversification, rather than rely on the securities' market weights reflected in the MSCI EM. The goal of the strategy is to limit Risk Parity Fund's concentrated risk-exposures thus reducing "bubble risk," that is, the risk that results when market momentum causes a particular group of stocks to become a disproportionate percentage of the fund's overall risk. Such a concentrated risk exposure increases the fund's susceptibility to a significant drop in the value when the attribute to which the portfolio is unduly exposed experiences losses. The Emerging Markets Fund currently invests in Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund to achieve its risk-parity exposure.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk. You may lose money by investing in Emerging Markets Fund. In addition to the risks common to all Pear Tree Funds (see "—Investment Risks Common to All Pear Tree Funds"), below is a description of the principal risks of investing in Emerging Markets Fund.

Foreign Securities, including Emerging Markets Securities. Financial information concerning foreign issuers may be more limited than information generally available from U.S. issuers or not available. Non-U.S. equity markets in which Emerging Markets Fund invests may have limited liquidity, and be subject to complex rules, arbitrary rules or both. Emerging Markets Fund also may have a limited ability to protect its investment under foreign property and securities laws, and may have difficulty from time to time converting local currency into U.S. dollars. Moreover, the value of foreign instruments tends to be adversely affected by local or regional political and economic developments, as well as changes in exchange rates. ~~Emerging Markets Fund from time to time also may have assets concentrated in a specific geographic region and/or an individual country depending on the country weights of the MSCI EM, thus exposing Emerging Markets Fund to the specific risks of that region or country.~~

For emerging market equity securities, these risks tend to be greater than for securities of issuers located in more developed countries. The events that lead to those greater risks include political instability, immature economic and financial institutions, local economies typically dependent on one or several

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natural resources, local property and securities laws that lack clarity or certainty, generally limited market liquidity, local ownership rules, currency exchange restrictions and restrictions on the repatriation of investment income and capital. Certain emerging markets are closed in whole or part to the direct purchase of equity securities by foreigners. In these markets, Emerging Markets Fund may be able to invest in equity securities solely or primarily through foreign government authorized pooled investment vehicles. These securities could be more expensive because of additional management fees charged by the underlying pools. In addition, such pools may have restrictions on redemptions, limiting the liquidity of the investment.

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Active Management Risk. The sub-adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of Emerging Markets Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the securities selected and strategies employed by Emerging Markets Fund fail to produce the intended results, Emerging Markets Fund could underperform other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Market Momentum. To the extent Emerging ~~Market Fund~~MarketsFund invests fund assets using the risk-parity strategy, it is unlikely to benefit from market momentum preceding a sudden and substantial market correction.

Investments in Another Mutual Fund. To the extent that Emerging Markets Fund invests in another mutual fund, its investment performance would be directly related to the investment performance of the other fund. Emerging Markets Fund also would bear its proportionate share of any management and other fees paid by the other mutual fund in addition to the investment management and other fees paid by Emerging Markets Fund. As a result, shareholders of Emerging Markets Fund would be subject to some duplication of fees.

Large- and Mid-Capitalization Securities. Securities issued by large- and mid-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. Larger companies, however, may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Small- and Micro-Capitalization Securities. Investments in small- and micro-capitalization companies typically present greater risks than investments in larger companies because small companies often have limited product lines and few managerial or financial resources. As a result, the performance of Emerging Markets Fund may be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large- and mid-cap stocks.

Growth and Value Stock Investing. Different investment styles periodically come into and fall out of favor with investors, depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. As Emerging Markets Fund holds stocks with both growth and value characteristics, from time to time it could underperform stock funds that take a strictly growth or value approach to investing. Growth stocks generally are more volatile than the overall stock market and can have sharp price declines as a result of earnings disappointments. Value stocks generally carry the risk that the market will not recognize their intrinsic value or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

Forward and Currency Contracts. Forward and currency contracts are subject to the risks inherent in most derivative contracts. In addition, they also may be subject to certain non-market based risks that are difficult to predict, such as governmental, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and

policies. Currency contracts also may be subject to national and international political and economic events. Under certain market conditions, Emerging Markets Fund could lose more than the amount it originally invested. Emerging Markets Fund also may find that under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position.

Sector. Emerging Markets Fund may at any one time have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors to the extent that Emerging Markets Fund's benchmark is concentrated in specific industry sectors, although Emerging Markets Fund does not have a policy to concentrate in any specific industry sector. To the extent that Emerging Markets Fund has significant investments in a specific sector, it is subject to risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments to that sector in addition to general market risks.

Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund

Investment Objective

Long-term growth of capital. There is no guarantee that Risk Parity Fund will achieve its objective. Risk Parity Fund's investment objective may be changed by its ~~Board of~~ Trustees and without shareholder approval. Risk Parity Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days prior to any such change.

Principal Investment Strategy

Under normal market conditions, Risk Parity Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in common stocks, including depository receipts, warrants and rights, of emerging markets issuers. Risk Parity Fund defines an emerging market issuer as an issuer having a country classification assigned by MSCI from a country included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index ("MSCI EM"). As of ~~February~~ May 1, 2013⁵, the countries included in the MSCI EM Index were: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, ~~Greece~~, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, ~~Morocco~~, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, ~~Qatar~~, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, ~~and~~ Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.

Risk Parity Fund generally invests in at least eight countries and three or more broad geographic regions, such as Latin America, Asia or Europe. Risk Parity Fund may invest greater than 25 percent of its assets in a particular region, but not in a single country in that region. Risk Parity Fund may invest in companies of any capitalization. In addition to emerging markets securities, Risk Parity Fund also may invest in forward foreign currency exchange contracts and other derivatives.

To manage Risk Parity Fund's assets, its sub-adviser employs its proprietary risk parity strategy, which uses an investment model assigns a country-, sector-, and issuer-risk value to each security in the MSCI EM, and then builds a portfolio of some of those securities that attempts to balance those risks. The goal of the strategy is to limit Risk Parity Fund's exposure to "bubble risk," that is, the risk of a sudden and significant drop in the portfolio's value that results when market momentum causes a particular group of stocks within Risk Parity Fund to represent a disproportionate percentage of the overall risk in Risk Parity Fund.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk. You may lose money by investing in Risk Parity Fund. Below is a description of the principal risks of investing in Risk Parity Fund.

Market Momentum. Risk Parity Fund's strategy, while attempting to limit risks from sudden and substantial market corrections following market "bubbles," is unlikely to benefit from market momentum preceding a correction.

Foreign Securities, including Emerging Markets Securities. Financial information concerning foreign issuers may be more limited than information generally available from U.S. issuers or not available. Non-U.S. equity markets in which Risk Parity Fund invests may have limited liquidity, and be subject to complex rules, arbitrary rules or both. Risk Parity Fund also may have a limited ability to protect its investment under foreign property and securities laws, and may have difficulty from time to time converting local currency into U.S. dollars. Moreover, the value of foreign instruments tends to be adversely affected by local or regional political and economic developments, as well as changes in exchange rates.

For emerging market equity securities, these risks tend to be greater than for securities of issuers located in more developed countries. The events that lead to those greater risks include political instability, immature economic and financial institutions, local economies typically dependent on one or several natural resources, local property and securities laws that lack clarity or certainty, generally limited market liquidity, local ownership rules, currency exchange restrictions and restrictions on the repatriation of investment income and capital. Certain emerging markets are closed in whole or part to the direct purchase of equity securities by foreigners. In these markets, Risk Parity Fund may be able to invest indirectly in equity securities solely or primarily through pooled investment vehicles. These securities could be more expensive because of additional management fees charged by the pools. In addition, such pools may have restrictions on redemptions, limiting the liquidity of the investment.

Active Management Risk. The sub-adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of Risk Parity Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the securities selected and strategies employed by Risk Parity Fund fail to produce the intended results, Risk Parity Fund could underperform other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Large- and Mid-Capitalization Securities. Securities issued by large- and mid-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. Larger companies, however, may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Small- and Micro-Capitalization Securities. Investments in small- and micro-capitalization companies typically present greater risks than investments in larger companies because small companies often have limited product lines and few managerial or financial resources. As a result, the performance of Risk Parity Fund may be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large- and mid-cap stocks.

Growth and Value Stock Investing. Different investment styles periodically come into and fall out of favor with investors, depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. As Risk Parity Fund holds stocks with both growth and value characteristics, from time to time it could underperform stock funds

that take a strictly growth or value approach to investing. Growth stocks generally are more volatile than the overall stock market and can have sharp price declines as a result of earnings disappointments. Value stocks generally carry the risk that the market will not recognize their intrinsic value or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

Forward and Currency Contracts. Forward and currency contracts are subject to the risks inherent in most derivative contracts. In addition, they also may be subject to certain non-market based risks that are difficult to predict, such as governmental, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies. Currency contracts also may be subject to national and international political and economic events. Under certain market conditions, Risk Parity Fund could lose more than the amount it originally invested. Risk Parity Fund also may find that under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position.

Non-Diversification. Risk Parity Fund is “non-diversified,” which means that it may from time to time invest a higher percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers. As a result, a decline in the value of the securities of one issuer could have a significant negative effect on Risk Parity Fund. It also may be considered more risky for Risk Parity Fund to hold large positions in a single issuer because of the possibility of exercising control over the issuer.

Sector. Risk Parity Fund may at any one time have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors to the extent that the MSCI EM, Risk Parity Fund’s benchmark, is concentrated in specific industry sectors. Risk Parity Fund, however, does not have a policy to concentrate in any specific industry sector, and thus, it may not invest in the securities of an issuer if that investment would cause Risk Parity Fund to invest more than 25 percent of its assets in any one industry. To the extent that Risk Parity Fund has significant investments in a specific sector, it is subject to risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments to that sector in addition to general market risks.

Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund

Investment Objective

Long-term growth of capital and income. There is no guarantee that Foreign Value Fund will achieve its objective. Foreign Value Fund’s investment objective may be changed by its ~~Board of~~ Trustees and without shareholder approval. Foreign Value Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days prior to any such change.

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Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Foreign Value Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities, warrants, and rights derivative of or convertible into common stocks, in each case issued by foreign markets issuers. Foreign Value Fund defines a foreign markets issuer to be an issuer that derives at least 50 percent of its gross revenues or profits from goods or services produced in non-U.S. markets or from sales made in non-U.S. markets. Common stocks include securities such as depositary receipts and participatory notes that derive their values from common stocks.

Generally, Foreign Value Fund invests in foreign markets issuers in Europe, Australia, and the larger capital markets of the Far East. Foreign Value Fund, however, also may invest without limit in emerging markets issuers, that is, an issuer organized under the laws of, or whose securities are traded in, a country included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index ("MSCI EM"). As of ~~June 30, 2013~~ May 1, 2015, the countries included in the MSCI EM Index were: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, ~~Morocco~~, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, ~~and~~ Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. Foreign Value Fund generally will be invested in issuers in ten or more foreign countries. Foreign Value Fund may invest in companies of any capitalization.

Foreign Value Fund's sub-adviser uses a three-step investment decision making process, with the objective to identify companies with the most undervalued streams of sustainable cash flow. First, because the sub-adviser believes that country and industry factors are important influences on security prices, it employs proprietary quantitative investment technology to evaluate data, such as cash flow and interest rates, to produce a ranking of country and industry sectors. Second, because the sub-adviser believes that normal security price fluctuations produce company valuations that can undervalue the cash flow or assets of a company, it uses traditional valuation criteria to regularly screen a database of more than 29,000 companies worldwide to identify a pool of approximately 500 or more securities with the greatest potential for undervalued streams of sustainable cash flow or assets. Third, the sub-adviser conducts rigorous fundamental research on the pool of companies identified by the first two steps of the investment process. The sub-adviser also maintains a "watch-list" of companies which may be used if the valuation of a company held in Foreign Value Fund's portfolio falls below established limits.

Foreign Value Fund's sub-adviser may utilize options in an attempt to improve the risk/return profile of Foreign Value Fund's returns. Selling/writing call options is designed to provide income to Foreign Value Fund (i.e., the writer of the call option is paid a premium, but is obligated to sell a security at a target price). Purchasing put options (i.e., the purchaser has the right to sell a security at a target price) is designed to protect Foreign Value Fund from dramatic downward movements in a security, effectively locking in a minimum sale price for that security. The extent of the sub-adviser's use of options may vary over time based on the sub-adviser's assessment of market conditions and other factors. Foreign Value Fund may also buy and sell forward foreign currency exchange contracts in connection with its investments.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk. You may lose money by investing in Foreign Value Fund. In addition to the risks common to all Pear Tree Funds (see “—Investment Risks Common to All Pear Tree Funds”), below is a description of the principal risks of investing in Foreign Value Fund.

Foreign Securities, including Emerging Markets Securities. Financial information concerning foreign issuers may be more limited than information generally available from U.S. issuers or not available. Non-U.S. equity markets in which Foreign Value Fund invests may have limited liquidity, and be subject to complex rules, arbitrary rules or both. Foreign Value Fund also may have a limited ability to protect its investment under foreign property and securities laws, and may have difficulty from time to time converting local currency into U.S. dollars. Moreover, the value of foreign instruments tends to be adversely affected by local or regional political and economic developments, as well as changes in exchange rates.

For emerging market equity securities, these risks tend to be greater than for securities of issuers located in more developed countries. The events that lead to those greater risks include political instability, immature economic and financial institutions, local economies typically dependent on one or several natural resources, local property and securities laws that lack clarity or certainty, generally limited market liquidity, local ownership rules, currency exchange restrictions and restrictions on the repatriation of investment income and capital. Certain emerging markets are closed in whole or part to the direct purchase of equity securities by foreigners. In these markets, Foreign Value Fund may be able to invest in equity securities solely or primarily through foreign government authorized pooled investment vehicles. These securities could be more expensive because of additional management fees charged by the underlying pools. In addition, such pools may have restrictions on redemptions, limiting the liquidity of the investment.

Value Stock Investing. Different investment styles periodically come into and fall out of favor with investors, depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. As Foreign Value Fund holds stocks with value characteristics, from time to time it could underperform stock funds that take a strictly growth approach to investing. Value stocks generally carry the risk that the market will not recognize their intrinsic value or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

Active Management Risk. The sub-adviser’s judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of Foreign Value Fund’s investments may prove to be incorrect. If the securities selected and strategies employed by Foreign Value Fund fail to produce the intended results, Foreign Value Fund could underperform other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Large- and Mid-Capitalization Securities. Securities issued by large- and mid-cap companies tend to be less volatile than securities issued by smaller companies. Larger companies, however, may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods, and may be unable to respond as quickly to competitive challenges.

Small- and Micro-Capitalization Securities. Investments in small- and micro-capitalization companies typically present greater risks than investments in larger companies because small companies often have limited product lines and few managerial or financial resources. As a result, the performance of Foreign

Value Fund may be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large- and mid-cap stocks.

Currency and Option Contracts. Currency and Options contracts are subject to the risks inherent in most derivative contracts. In addition, currency contracts also may be subject to national and international political and economic events. Options contracts, including options on futures contracts, also are subject to the risks of a leveraged transaction, that is, a move against Foreign Value Fund's open position could cause Foreign Value Fund to lose its premium, initial margin and any additional funds deposited to establish or maintain the position, and Foreign Value Fund may be required to deposit a substantial amount of additional market funds on short notice to maintain the position. Under certain market conditions, Foreign Value Fund investing in an option contract could lose more than the amount it originally invested. Foreign Value Fund also may find that under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an open option contract.

Non-Diversification. Foreign Value Fund is "non-diversified", which means that it may invest a higher percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers. As a result, a decline in the value of the securities of one issuer could have a significant negative effect on Foreign Value Fund.

Sector. Foreign Value Fund may at any one time have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors to the extent that Foreign Value Fund's benchmark is concentrated in specific industry sectors, although Foreign Value Fund does not have a policy to concentrate in any specific industry sector. To the extent that Foreign Value Fund has significant investments in a specific sector, it is subject to risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments to that sector in addition to general market risks.

Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund

Investment Objective

Long-term growth of capital and income. There is no guarantee that Foreign Value Small Cap Fund will achieve its objective. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's investment objective may be changed by its ~~Board of~~ Trustees and without shareholder approval. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days prior to any such change.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, Foreign Value Small Cap Fund invests at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities, warrants, and rights derivative of or convertible into common stocks, in each case issued by foreign markets issuers. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund defines a foreign markets issuer to be an issuer that derives at least 50 percent of its gross revenues or profits from goods or services produced in non-U.S. markets or from sales made in non-U.S. markets. Common stocks include securities such as depositary receipts and participatory notes that derive their values from common stocks.

Generally, Foreign Value Small Cap Fund invests in foreign markets issuers in Europe, Australia, and the larger capital markets of the Far East. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund, however, also may invest without

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limit in emerging markets issuers, that is, an issuer organized under the laws of, or whose securities are traded in, a country included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (“MSCI EM”). As of ~~June 30, 2013~~May 1, 2015, the countries included in the MSCI EM Index were: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, ~~Morocco~~, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, ~~and~~ Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund generally will be invested in issuers in ten or more foreign countries. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund considers a small-cap company to be a company having a market capitalization at time of purchase between \$50 million to \$3 billion.

Foreign Value Small Cap Fund’s sub-adviser uses a three-step investment decision making process, with the objective to identify companies with the most undervalued streams of sustainable cash flow. First, because the sub-adviser believes that country and industry factors are important influences on security prices, it employs proprietary quantitative investment technology to evaluate data, such as cash flow and interest rates, to produce a ranking of country and industry sectors. Second, because the sub-adviser believes that normal security price fluctuations produce company valuations that can undervalue the cash flow or assets of a company, it uses traditional valuation criteria to regularly screen a database of more than 29,000 companies worldwide to identify a pool of approximately 500 or more securities with the greatest potential for undervalued streams of sustainable cash flow or assets. Third, the sub-adviser conducts rigorous fundamental research on the pool of companies identified by the first two steps of the investment process. The sub-adviser also maintains a “watch-list” of companies which may be used if the valuation of a company held in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund’s portfolio falls below established limits.

Foreign Value Small Cap Fund’s sub-adviser may utilize options in an attempt to improve the risk/return profile of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund’s returns. Selling/writing call options is designed to provide income to Foreign Value Small Cap Fund (i.e., the writer of the call option is paid a premium, but is obligated to sell a security at a target price). Purchasing put options (i.e., the purchaser has the right to sell a security at a target price) is designed to protect Foreign Value Small Cap Fund from dramatic downward movements in a security, effectively locking in a minimum sale price for that security. The extent of the sub-adviser’s use of options may vary over time based on the sub-adviser’s assessment of market conditions and other factors. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may also buy and sell forward foreign currency exchange contracts in connection with its investments.

Principal Investment Risks

All investments carry a certain amount of risk. You may lose money by investing in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund. In addition to the risks common to all Pear Tree Funds (see “—Investment Risks Common to All Pear Tree Funds”), below is a description of the principal risks of investing in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund.

Foreign Securities, including Emerging Markets Securities. Financial information concerning foreign issuers may be more limited than information generally available from U.S. issuers or not available. Non-U.S. equity markets in which Foreign Value Small Cap Fund invests may have limited liquidity, and be subject to complex rules, arbitrary rules or both. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund also may have a limited ability to protect its investment under foreign property and securities laws, and may have difficulty from time to time converting local currency into U.S. dollars. Moreover, the value of foreign instruments tends to be adversely affected by local or regional political and economic developments, as well as changes in

exchange rates.

For emerging market equity securities, these risks tend to be greater than for securities of issuers located in more developed countries. The events that lead to those greater risks include political instability, immature economic and financial institutions, local economies typically dependent on one or several natural resources, local property and securities laws that lack clarity or certainty, generally limited market liquidity, local ownership rules, currency exchange restrictions and restrictions on the repatriation of investment income and capital. Certain emerging markets are closed in whole or part to the direct purchase of equity securities by foreigners. In these markets, Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may be able to invest in equity securities solely or primarily through foreign government authorized pooled investment vehicles. These securities could be more expensive because of additional management fees charged by the underlying pools. In addition, such pools may have restrictions on redemptions, limiting the liquidity of the investment.

Value Stock Investing. Different investment styles periodically come into and fall out of favor with investors, depending on market conditions and investor sentiment. As Foreign Value Small Cap Fund holds stocks with value characteristics, from time to time it could underperform stock funds that take a strictly growth approach to investing. Value stocks generally carry the risk that the market will not recognize their intrinsic value or that they are actually appropriately priced at a low level.

Small-Capitalization Securities. Investments in small-capitalization companies typically present greater risks than investments in larger companies because small companies often have limited product lines and few managerial or financial resources. As a result, the performance of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may be more volatile than a fund that invests only in large- and mid-cap stocks.

Currency and Option Contracts. Currency and Options contracts are subject to the risks inherent in most derivative contracts. In addition, currency contracts also may be subject to national and international political and economic events. Options contracts, including options on futures contracts, also are subject to the risks of a leveraged transaction, that is, a move against Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's open position could cause Foreign Value Small Cap Fund to lose its premium, initial margin and any additional funds deposited to establish or maintain the position, and Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may be required to deposit a substantial amount of additional market funds on short notice to maintain the position. Under certain market conditions, Foreign Value Small Cap Fund investing in an option contract could lose more than the amount it originally invested. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund also may find that under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate an open option contract.

Active Management Risk. The sub-adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value, or potential appreciation of Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. If the securities selected and strategies employed by Foreign Value Small Cap Fund fail to produce the intended results, Foreign Value Small Cap Fund could underperform other funds with similar objectives and investment strategies.

Non-Diversification. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund is "non-diversified", which means that it may invest a higher percentage of its assets in a smaller number of issuers. As a result, a decline in the value of the securities of one issuer could have a significant negative effect on Foreign Value Small Cap Fund.

Sector. Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may at any one time have significant investments in one or more specific industry sectors to the extent that Foreign Value Small Cap Fund's benchmark is concentrated in specific industry sectors, although Foreign Value Small Cap Fund does not have a policy to concentrate in any specific industry sector. To the extent that Foreign Value Small Cap Fund has significant investments in a specific sector, it is subject to risk of loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments to that sector in addition to general market risks.

Principal Investment Strategies Common to all Pear Tree Funds

The following principal investment strategies are common to all Pear Tree Funds:

Securities Lending. To earn additional income, a Pear Tree Fund may lend its securities to brokers, dealers and other institutional investors in an amount not to exceed one-third of the value of its total assets via a securities lending program through the securities lending agent. When the Pear Tree Fund lends its securities, it typically receives back collateral in the form of cash or high quality securities. Cash collateral typically is invested by the Pear Tree Fund in a money market fund, with the Pear Tree Fund splitting the income received from the money market fund with the securities lending agent. Collateral in the form of securities typically is held by the Pear Tree Fund's custodian, and the Pear Tree Fund receives a premium for loaning its securities. That premium also is split with the securities lending agent. The Pear Tree Fund returns the collateral when its lent securities are returned, or, in the event the lent securities are not returned, the collateral is retained or sold by the Pear Tree Fund to compensate it for its loss.

Should a borrower of securities fail financially, the lending Pear Tree Fund may experience delays in recovering the securities or exercising its rights in the collateral. Loans are made only to borrowers that are deemed by the securities lending agent to be of good financial standing. In a loan transaction, a Pear Tree Fund that accepts cash collateral also will bear the risk of any decline in value of securities acquired with cash collateral, including shares of money market funds that intend to maintain a stable share price.

Derivatives. Each Pear Tree Fund's investments in derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks. Many derivatives are instruments negotiated with a single counterparty, and thus, may not be resold, may be terminated only subject to penalty, and may be subject to non-performance by the counterparty. In part because of their complexity, many derivatives also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, as well as the risk that the value of the derivative may not increase or decrease as expected. Certain derivatives also allow them to leverage their portfolios, and thus, could lose more than the principal amount it invested in those derivatives.

Cash Management. From time to time, a Pear Tree Fund will hold some of its assets as cash and/or cash equivalent financial instruments. Any cash or cash equivalent position held by a Pear Tree Fund typically is as a result of uninvested proceeds of a prior investment, uninvested cash received from new subscriptions, or uninvested cash being held to meet anticipated redemptions. Cash equivalent instruments include repurchase agreements and interests in money market funds and other investment funds intended for short-term liquid investments. Except when a Pear Tree Fund employs a temporary defensive position or anticipates significant fund redemptions, it is not the policy of the Pear Tree Funds

to maintain a significant portion of its assets as cash or cash equivalent instruments.

Temporary Defensive Positions. From time to time, a Pear Tree Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Pear Tree Fund's principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. When taking a defensive position, the Pear Tree Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Principal Investment Risks Common to All Pear Tree Funds

The following are principal risks that are common to the Pear Tree Funds as well as most equity funds:

- *Market, Industry and Specific Holdings.* The share price of a Pear Tree Fund may fall because of weakness in the stock markets, generally, weakness with respect to a particular industry in which the Pear Tree Fund has significant holdings, or weaknesses associated with one or more specific companies in which the Pear Tree Fund may have substantial investments. The stock markets generally may decline because of adverse economic and financial developments in the U.S. and abroad. Industry or company earnings may deteriorate because of a variety of factors, including maturing product lines, changes in technologies, new competition and changes in management. Such weaknesses typically lead to changes in investor expectations of future earnings and a lack of confidence in current stock prices. Downward pressures on stock prices accelerate if institutional investors, who comprise a substantial portion of the market, also lose confidence in current prices.
- *Liquidity.* Some Pear Tree Fund holdings may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, making them difficult to sell, especially in a timely manner. Adverse market or economic conditions may result in limited or no trading market for other securities held by a Pear Tree Fund. Under any of these conditions, it may be difficult for a Pear Tree Fund selling one of these securities to receive a sales price comparable to the value assigned to the security by the Pear Tree Fund, or if the Pear Tree Fund continues to hold the security in its portfolio, to determine the value of the security.

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Changes in Policies

Each Pear Tree Fund's policy of investing at least 80 percent of its net assets (less borrowings for investment purposes) in a particular type of investment may not be revised unless that Pear Tree Fund's shareholders are notified at least 60 days in advance of the proposed change.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Pear Tree Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Pear Tree Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Pear Tree Funds' Statement of Additional Information.

MANAGEMENT OF PEAR TREE FUNDS

Pear Tree Advisors, Inc., 55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202, Lincoln, MA 01773 (the “Manager”) is responsible for day-to-day management of the business and affairs of the Pear Tree Funds subject to oversight by the Board.

The Manager

The Manager is a privately held financial services firm providing Management and administrative services and facilities to the Pear Tree Funds. As of June 30, 2014⁵, the firm had approximately ~~\$2.4~~\$ billion in assets under management.

The Manager may, subject to the approval of the Board, choose the investments of the Pear Tree Funds itself or select sub-advisers (each, a “Sub-Adviser”) to execute the day-to-day investment strategies of the Pear Tree Funds. The Manager currently employs the Sub-Advisers to make the investment decisions and portfolio transactions for the Pear Tree Funds and supervises the Sub-Advisers’ investment programs.

Day-to-day responsibility for investing Pear Tree Fund’ assets currently is provided by the Sub-Advisers described below. The Pear Tree Funds and the Manager have received an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission that permits the Manager, subject to certain conditions, to enter into or amend an advisory contract with unaffiliated Sub-Advisers with respect to any Pear Tree Fund without obtaining shareholder approval. With Board approval, the Manager may employ a new unaffiliated Sub-Adviser for the Pear Tree Fund, change the terms of the advisory contract with an unaffiliated Sub-Adviser, or enter into new advisory contracts with a Sub-Adviser. The Manager retains ultimate responsibility to oversee the Sub-Advisers to the Pear Tree Funds and to recommend their hiring, termination, and replacement. Shareholders of the Pear Tree Fund continue to have the right to terminate the advisory contract applicable to the Pear Tree Fund at any time by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Pear Tree Fund. Shareholders will be notified if the Sub-Adviser is removed or replaced or if there has been any material amendment to an advisory contract.

The Sub-Advisers and Portfolio Management

The Sub-Advisers provide portfolio management and related services to each Pear Tree Fund, including trade execution.

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about each portfolio manager’s compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager and each portfolio manager’s ownership of shares of his or her Fund.

~~Pear Tree Columbia Small Cap Fund and Pear Tree Quality Fund.~~

Sub-Adviser. Columbia Partners, L.L.C., Investment Management (“Columbia”), 5425 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 700, Chevy Chase, ~~MD~~Maryland 20815 serves as the Sub-Adviser to Pear Tree ~~Columbia Small Cap Fund and Pear Tree~~ Quality Fund. As of June 30, 2014⁵, Columbia had approximately ~~\$2.9~~\$ billion in assets under management for individual, pension plan and endowment accounts.

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Portfolio Management.

Pear Tree Columbia Small-Cap Fund.

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager experience in this Fund	Primary title(s) with Sub-Adviser, primary role and investment experience
Robert A. von Pentz, CFA	Since 1996	Chairman of the Firm's Management Committee, Senior Equity Portfolio Manager Investment professional since 1984
Rhys Williams, CFA	Since 1997	Acting Chief Investment Officer, Senior Equity Portfolio Manager Investment professional since 1990

Pear Tree Quality Fund.

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager experience in this Fund	Primary title(s) with Sub-Adviser, primary role and investment experience
Robert A. von Pentz, CFA	Since 2011	Chairman of the Firm's Management Committee, Senior Equity Portfolio Manager Investment professional since 1984

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Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund and Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund

Sub-Adviser. PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. ("PanAgora"), 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA ~~Massachusetts~~ 02110, serves as the Sub-Adviser to ~~Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic~~ Emerging Markets Fund, ~~and Risk Parity Fund~~. As of June 30, 2014~~5~~, PanAgora had ~~\$40~~approximately \$ billion in assets under management in portfolios of institutional pension and endowment funds, among others. Putnam Investments, LLC is a control person of PanAgora.

Portfolio Management.

Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager experience in this Fund	Primary title(s) with Sub-Adviser, primary role and investment experience
Dmitri	Since 2008	Director, Equity Investments

Kantsyrev, Ph.D., CFA		Dr. Kantsyrev is a Quantitative Analyst on the Dynamic Equity Modeling Team primarily responsible for conducting research for PanAgora's Global and International Equity strategies. Dr. Kantsyrev joined PanAgora in 2007 from the University of Southern California, where he completed his studies in Finance. Dr. Kantsyrev is a CFA charterholder.
Jane Zhao, Ph.D.	Since 2006	Director, Equity Investments Dr. Zhao joined PanAgora in 2006 and is currently a Director on the Dynamic Equity Management Team. Her primary responsibilities include conducting research to uncover new alpha sources, building quantitative stock selection models, and managing portfolios within the Dynamic Equity strategies.

Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager experience in this Fund	Primary title(s) with Sub-Adviser, primary role and investment experience
Edward Qian, Ph.D., CFA	Since 2013	Chief Investment Manager and Head of Research, Multi Asset Investment professional since 1998; Dr. Qian joined PanAgora in 2007.
Mark Barnes	Since 2013	Director, Multi-Asset. Mr. Barnes joined PanAgora in 1998.
Nicholas Alonso	Since 2013	Portfolio Manager, Multi-Asset. Mr. Alonso joined PanAgora in 2010. Prior to joining PanAgora, Mr. Alonso worked for Mellon Capital Management (2007-2010) where he was a Quantitative Analyst primarily responsible for research and management.

Pear Tree Polaris Small Cap Fund, Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund and Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund

Sub-Adviser. Polaris Capital Management, LLC ("Polaris"), 125 Summer Street, Boston, MA ~~Massachusetts~~ 02110, serves as the Sub-Adviser to ~~Pear Tree Polaris~~ Small Cap Fund, Foreign Value Fund and ~~Pear Tree Polaris~~ Foreign Value Small Cap Fund. As of June 30, 2014~~5~~, Polaris had

~~\$5.2~~approximately \$ billion in assets under management for institutional clients and affluent individuals.

Portfolio Management.

Pear Tree Polaris Small Cap Fund.

<u>Portfolio manager</u>	<u>Portfolio manager experience in this Fund</u>	<u>Primary title(s) with Sub-Adviser, primary role and investment experience</u>
<u>Bernard R. Horn, Jr.</u>	<u>Lead Portfolio Manager since 2015</u>	<u>President and Chief Investment Officer since 1998.</u> <u>Founder and Portfolio Manager since 1995.</u> <u>Investment professional since 1980.</u>
<u>Sumanta Biswas, CFA</u>	<u>Since 2015</u>	<u>Vice President and Assistant Portfolio Manager since 2004.</u> <u>Investment professional since 1996; 1996 to 2000 as an officer for the Securities and Exchange Board of India; in 2001 as an intern for Delta Partners; 2002 to 2004 as an Analyst for Polaris.</u>
<u>Bin Xiao, CFA</u>	<u>Since 2015</u>	<u>Assistant Portfolio Manager since 2012</u> <u>Analyst with Polaris since 2006.</u> <u>Internship at HSBC Global Investment Banking in 2005, internship at Polaris in 2004/2005. 2002 to 2004 as a software architect and project manager at PNC Financial Service Group (PFPC), following positions as an information systems engineer and software engineer at Vanguard Group and RIT Research Corporation respectively.</u> <u>MBA MIT's Sloan School of Management 2006; M.S. degree computer science Rochester Institute of Technology 2000; undergraduate degree Beijing Institute of Technology in China in 1998.</u>

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Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager experience in this Fund	Primary title(s) with Sub-Adviser, primary role and investment experience
Bernard R. Horn, Jr.	Since 1998 (Fund inception) Lead Portfolio Manager	President and Chief Investment Officer since 1998. Founder and Portfolio Manager since 1995. Investment professional since 1980.
Sumanta Biswas, CFA	Since 2004	Vice President and Assistant Portfolio Manager since 2004. Investment professional since 1996; 1996 to 2000 as an officer for the Securities and Exchange Board of India; in 2001 as an intern for Delta Partners; 2002 to 2004 as an Analyst for Polaris.
Bin Xiao, CFA	Since 2008	Assistant Portfolio Manager since 2012 Analyst with Polaris since 2006. Internship at HSBC Global Investment Banking in 2005, internship at Polaris in 2004/2005. 2002 to 2004 as a software architect and project manager at PNC Financial Service Group (PFPC), following positions as an information systems engineer and software engineer at Vanguard Group and RIT Research Corporation respectively. MBA MIT's Sloan School of Management 2006; M.S. degree computer science Rochester Institute of Technology 2000; undergraduate degree Beijing Institute of Technology in China in 1998.

Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund

Portfolio manager	Portfolio manager experience in this Fund	Primary title(s) with Sub-Adviser, primary role and investment experience
Bernard R. Horn, Jr.	Lead Portfolio Manager since 2008 (Fund inception)	President and Chief Investment Officer since 1998. Founder and Portfolio Manager since 1995. Investment professional since 1980.

Sumanta Biswas, CFA	Since 2008 (Fund inception) Assistant Portfolio Manager	Vice President and Assistant Portfolio Manager since 2004. Investment professional since 1996; 1996 to 2000 as an officer for the Securities and Exchange Board of India; in 2001 as an intern for Delta Partners; 2002 to 2004 as an Analyst for Polaris.
Bin Xiao, CFA	Since 2008	Assistant Portfolio Manager since 2012 Analyst with Polaris since 2006. Internship at HSBC Global Investment Banking in 2005, internship at Polaris in 2004/2005. 2002 to 2004 as a software architect and project manager at PNC Financial Service Group (PFPC), following positions as an information systems engineer and software engineer at Vanguard Group and RIT Research Corporation respectively. MBA MIT's Sloan School of Management 2006; M.S. degree computer science Rochester Institute of Technology 2000; undergraduate degree Beijing Institute of Technology in China in 1998.

Management and Sub-Advisory Fees

~~All Funds other than Risk Parity Fund~~

As compensation for services rendered for fiscal year ended March 31, 2014⁴⁵, each Pear Tree Fund (~~other than Risk Parity Fund~~) paid the Manager ~~a monthly fee at the annual rate of 1.0 percent of the average daily net assets~~ as follows.

~~Risk Parity Fund~~

~~The rate shown is a fixed rate based on Risk Parity Fund's average daily net assets:~~

-

	Average Daily Net Assets of the Fund	Contractual Investment Advisory Fee (%) (annual rate)	Actual Advisory Fee Rate* (for fiscal year ended March 31, 2014)	Formatted: Centered
<u>All Funds (excluding Small Cap Fund and Risk Parity Fund)</u>	\$0—300 Million <u>All</u>	0.60 <u>1.00</u> %	N/A <u>-</u> %	Formatted Table
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<u>-Small Cap Fund</u>	<u>\$All</u>	<u>0.80</u> %	<u>N/A</u> <u>%</u> *	Formatted: Centered
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Risk Parity Fund	\$0 – 300 Million —\$	0.60%	—%
	\$300 – 600 Million	0.65%	
	\$600 Million or more	0.70%	
-	\$600 Million or more	0.70%	N/A*
			-

*Since Risk Parity Fund has not operated for a full fiscal year, no actual investment advisory fee rate information is available for a full fiscal year.

*Prior to January 1, 2015, the sub-advisory fee payable to the Sub-Adviser to Small Cap Fund was based on a rate of 1.00% of the average daily net assets of that fund.

Sub-Advisory Fees

From the management fee, the Manager pays the expenses of providing investment advisory services to the Pear Tree Funds, including the fees of the Sub-Advisers of each individual Pear Tree Fund.

~~Board~~Trustee Approval

The Pear Tree Funds' Semi-Annual report for the semi-annual period ended September 30, 2013~~4~~ contains a detailed discussion of the factors considered by the ~~Board~~Trustee and ~~its~~their conclusions in approving the management contract and advisory contracts for all Funds~~—other than Risk Parity Fund, which is new.~~

Fee Waivers/Expense Limitation.

Pear Tree Quality Fund. The Manager has agreed until July 31, 2015~~6~~ to waive such portion of the management fees that it would otherwise receive under its agreement with Pear Tree Funds for serving as investment manager to Quality Fund, such that the aggregate management fee that the Manager would receive during the waiver period for serving as the investment manager of Quality Fund would be calculated using (a) an annual rate of 0.75 percent for the first \$125 million of Quality Fund's net assets, and (b) an annual rate of 0.50 percent for Quality Fund's net assets in excess of \$125 million. For the year ended March 31, 2014~~5~~, the Manager waived fees in the aggregate amount of ~~\$286,165.~~\$. This fee waiver only may be terminated with the approval of the ~~Board~~Trustees.

Distributor and Distribution Plan

U.S. Boston Capital Corporation (the "Distributor") is the distributor (or principal underwriter) of all Pear Tree Fund's shares.

Each Fund has adopted a distribution plan under Rule 12b-1 to pay for the marketing and distribution of the Fund's Ordinary Shares and for services provided to shareholders of the Fund's Ordinary Shares as described above. Rule 12b-1 fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an on-going basis, which will increase the cost of your investment and cost more than other types of sales charges. The distribution fee is not directly tied to the Distributor's expenses. If the Distributor's expenses exceed the Distributor's fee, the Fund is not required to reimburse the Distributor for the excess expenses; if the Distributor's fee exceeds the Distributor's expenses, the Distributor may realize a profit.

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Revenue Sharing Payments. The Manager or its affiliates may make payments, out of their own assets to certain intermediaries or their affiliates (including the Distributor, U.S. Boston Capital Corporation) based on sales or assets attributable to the intermediary, or such other criteria agreed to by the Manager. Such payments will be paid by the Manager or its affiliates out of their profits or other available sources and will not impact the total operating expenses of any Pear Tree Fund. The intermediaries to which payments may be made are determined by the Manager. These payments, often referred to as “revenue sharing payments,” may be in addition to other payments such as Rule 12b-1 fees and may provide an incentive, in addition to any sales charge, to these firms to actively promote the Pear Tree Funds or to provide marketing or service support to the Pear Tree Funds.

In some circumstances, these payments may create an incentive for an intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of a Pear Tree Fund. Please contact your financial intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments it may receive.

Administrative and Processing Support Payments. The Manager or its affiliates may make payments to certain financial intermediaries that sell Pear Tree Fund shares for certain administrative services, including record keeping and sub-accounting shareholder accounts, to the extent that the Pear Tree Funds do not pay for these costs directly. The Manager or its affiliates also may make payments to certain financial intermediaries that sell Pear Tree Fund shares in connection with client account maintenance support, statement preparation and transaction processing. The types of such payments may include, among others, payment of ticket charges per purchase or exchange order placed by a financial intermediary, payment of networking fees in connection with certain mutual fund trading systems, or one-time payments for ancillary services such as setting up funds on a financial intermediary’s mutual fund trading system.

SHARE CLASS ELIGIBILITY

The Pear Tree Funds offer two classes of shares of each Pear Tree Fund through this prospectus: Ordinary Shares and Institutional Shares.

Ordinary Shares are available to all purchasers and are subject to a fee of 0.25 percent charged pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (“12b-1 fee”). Institutional Shares are available to limited classes of purchasers on a “no-load” basis, and they are not subject to a sales charge or 12b-1 fee.

At this time the Pear Tree Funds do not accept applications for purchases of shares from foreign persons (that is, persons who are not U.S. citizens or resident aliens).

Ordinary Shares

The minimum initial investment is generally \$2,500. However, you may make a minimum investment of \$1,000 if you:

- Participate in the Pear Tree Funds’ Automatic Investment Plan;
- Open a Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors account; or
- Open an Individual Retirement Account (“IRA”) or an account under a similar plan established under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or for any pension, profit sharing or

other employee benefit plan or participant therein, whether or not the plan is qualified under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, including any plan established under the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act of 1962 (HR-10).

The Manager, at its discretion, may waive these minimums.

You may make subsequent purchases in any amount, although the Manager, at its discretion, reserves the right to impose a minimum at any time.

Institutional Shares

Institutional Shares are offered to clients who meet eligibility and minimum investment amount requirements. The minimum initial investment amount may be invested in one or more of the Pear Tree Funds that currently offer Institutional Shares. There is no minimum additional investment amount.

Institutional Shares are not subject to any sales charges or fees pursuant to the Pear Tree Funds' 12b-1 Plan.

Minimum Initial Eligible Classes of Institutional Share Investors

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| \$1 million or more | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) benefit plans with at least \$10,000,000 in plan assets and 200+ participants, that either have a separate trustee vested with investment discretion and certain limitations on the ability of plan beneficiaries to access their plan investments without incurring adverse tax consequences or which allow their participants to select among one or more investment options, including the Pear Tree Fund; (ii) banks and insurance companies purchasing shares for their own account; (iii) an insurance company separate account; or (iv) a bank, trust company, credit union, savings institution or other depository institution, its trust departments or common trust funds purchasing for non-discretionary customers or accounts. |
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| \$1 million or more in the aggregate | <p>If an account or group of accounts is (a) not represented by a broker/dealer, (b) the minimum initial investment is at least \$1 million in the aggregate at the plan, group or organization level and (c) the investment is made by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A private foundation that meets the requirements of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; (2) An endowment or organization that meets the requirements of Section 509(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; or (3) A group of accounts related through a family trust, testamentary trust or other similar arrangement purchasing Institutional Shares through or upon the advice of a single fee-paid financial intermediary other than the |
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Manager or Distributor.

None

Investments made for an individual account or a group of accounts:

- (i) through an eligible mutual fund wrap program. To be eligible, a mutual fund wrap program must offer allocation services, charge an asset-based fee to its participants for asset allocation and/or offer advisory services, and meet trading and operational requirements under an appropriate agreement with the Distributor or clearing entity; or
- (ii) by registered investment Sub-Advisers who are (a) charging an asset based fee for their advisory services and (b) purchasing on behalf of their clients.

You should ask your investment firm if it offers and you are eligible to participate in such a mutual fund program and whether participation in the program is consistent with your investment goals. The intermediaries sponsoring or participating in these mutual fund programs also may offer their clients other classes of shares of the Pear Tree Funds and investors may receive different levels of services or pay different fees depending upon the class of shares included in the program. Investors should consider carefully any separate transaction and other fees charged by these programs in connection with investing in each available share class before selecting a share class. Neither the Pear Tree Fund, nor the Manager, nor the Distributor receives any part of the separate fees charged to clients of such intermediaries.

Minimum Initial Investment Eligible Classes of Institutional Share Investors

None

- (i) any state, county, city, or any instrumentality, department, authority, or agency of these entities or any trust, pension, profit-sharing or other benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of these entities which is prohibited by applicable investment laws from paying a sales charge or commission when it purchases shares of any registered investment management company; or
- (ii) officers, partners, trustees or directors and employees of the Pear Tree Funds, the Pear Tree Funds' affiliated corporations, or of the Pear Tree Funds' Sub-Advisers and their affiliated corporations (a "Fund Employee"), the spouse or child of a Pear Tree Fund Employee, a Pear Tree Fund Employee acting as custodian for a minor child, any trust, pension, profit-sharing or other benefit plan for the benefit of a Pear Tree Fund Employee or spouse and maintained by one of the above entities, the employee of a broker-dealer with whom the Distributor has a sales agreement or the spouse or child of such employee.

To qualify for the purchase of Institutional Shares, Fund Employees and other persons listed in section (ii) must provide Pear Tree Institutional Services, a division of the Manager ("Transfer Agent"), with a letter stating that the purchase is for their

own investment purposes only and that the shares will not be resold except to the Pear Tree Funds.

The Manager, at its sole discretion, may accept investments of \$1 million or more in the aggregate from other classes of investors substantially similar to those listed above. In addition, the Manager may waive or lower initial investment amounts in other circumstances. Please call **1-800-326-2151** for more information.

HOW TO PURCHASE

Making an Initial Investment

You must provide the Pear Tree Funds with a completed Account Application for all initial investments, a copy of which may be obtained by calling **1-800-326-2151**, or online at **www.pearreeffunds.com**.

Transaction Privileges. If you wish to have telephone exchange or telephone redemption privileges for your account, you must elect these options on the Account Application. *You should carefully review the Application and particularly consider the discussion in this Prospectus regarding the Pear Tree Funds' policies on exchanges of Fund shares and processing of redemption requests.* Some accounts, including IRA accounts, require a special Account Application. See *Investment Through Tax Deferred Retirement Plans*. For further information, including assistance in completing an Account Application, call the Pear Tree Funds' toll-free number 1-800-326-2151. *Generally, shares may not be purchased by facsimile request or by electronic mail.*

Identity Verification. Federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. When you open an account, you will need to supply your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow the Pear Tree Fund to identify you. The Pear Tree Fund may close your account if it cannot adequately verify your identity. If your account must be closed, your redemption price will be the net asset value on the date of redemption.

Investments by Check. You may purchase shares of the Pear Tree Funds by sending a check payable in U.S. dollars to the Pear Tree Funds specifying the name(s) of the Pear Tree Fund(s) and amount(s) of investment(s), together with the appropriate Account Application (in the case of an initial investment) to:

Pear Tree Funds
Attention: Transfer Agent
55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202
Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773

If you buy shares with a check that does not clear, your account may be subject to extra charges to cover collection costs. Third party checks, cashier's checks and money orders will not be accepted. Purchases made by check must wait 15 days prior to being liquidated, unless they clear prior to that time.

Minimum Account Size

Each Pear Tree Fund requires that you maintain a minimum account size, currently 50 shares for Ordinary Shares and Institutional Shares. If you hold fewer than the required minimum number of shares in your account, the Pear Tree Fund reserves the right to notify you that it intends to sell your shares and close

your account. You will be given 30 days from the date of the notice to make additional investments to avoid having your shares sold and your account closed. This policy does not apply to certain qualified retirement plan accounts.

Automatic Investment Plan

You may participate in the Automatic Investment Plan for the Pear Tree Funds by completing the appropriate section of the Account Application and enclosing a minimum investment of \$1,000 per Fund. You must also authorize an automatic withdrawal of at least \$100 per account from your checking or similar account each month to purchase shares of a Pear Tree Fund. You may cancel the Plan at any time, but your request must be received two business days before the next automatic withdrawal (generally the 20th of each month) to become effective for that withdrawal. Requests received fewer than two business days before a scheduled withdrawal will take effect with the next scheduled withdrawal. The Pear Tree Funds or the Transfer Agent may terminate the Automatic Investment Plan at any time.

Investments by Wire

If you wish to buy shares by wire, please contact the Transfer Agent at **1-800-326-2151** or your dealer or broker for wire instructions. For new accounts, you must provide a completed Account Application before, or at the time of, payment. To ensure that a wire is credited to the proper account, please specify your name, the name(s) of the Pear Tree Fund(s) and class of shares in which you are investing, and your account number. A bank may charge a fee for wiring funds.

Subsequent Investments

If you are buying additional shares in an existing account, you should identify the Pear Tree Fund and your account number. If you wish to make additional investments in more than one Fund, you should provide your account numbers and identify the amount to be invested in each Pear Tree Fund. You may pay for all purchases with a single check.

Investments through Tax-Deferred Retirement Plans

Pear Tree Funds are available for investment through various tax-deferred retirement vehicles. Please call **1-800-326-2151** for assistance. These types of investments may be subject to specific fees.

Confirmation Statements

The transfer agent maintains an account for each investment firm or individual shareholder and records all account transactions. You will be sent confirmation statements showing the details of your transactions as they occur.

HOW TO EXCHANGE

You can exchange all or a portion of your shares between Funds within the same class, subject to the applicable minimum. You may not exchange from one class of shares to another class of shares of the same or a different Fund. There is no fee for exchanges. *The exchange privilege is available only in states where shares of the Pear Tree Fund being acquired may legally be sold. Individual Funds may not be registered in each state. You should be aware that exchanges might produce a gain or loss, as the case*

may be, for tax purposes.

You can make exchanges in writing or by telephone, if applicable. Exchanges will be made at the per share net asset value of shares of such class next determined after the exchange request is received in good order by the Pear Tree Fund. If exchanging by telephone, you must call prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). The Transfer Agent will only honor a telephone exchange if you have elected the telephone exchange option on your Account Application.

Generally, shares may not be exchanged by facsimile request or by electronic mail.

HOW TO REDEEM

Written Request for Redemption

You can redeem all or any portion of your shares by submitting a written request for redemption signed by each registered owner of the shares exactly as the shares are registered. The request must clearly identify the account number and the number of shares or the dollar amount to be redeemed.

If you redeem more than \$100,000, or request that the redemption proceeds be paid to someone other than the shareholder of record, or sent to an address other than the address of record, your signature must be guaranteed. The use of signature guarantees is designed to protect both you and the Pear Tree Funds from the possibility of fraudulent requests for redemption.

Generally, shares may not be redeemed by facsimile request or by electronic mail.

Requests should be sent to:

Pear Tree Funds
Attention: Transfer Agent
55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202
Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773

Telephone Redemption

If you have elected the telephone redemption option on your Account Application, you can redeem your shares by calling the Transfer Agent at **1-800-326-2151** provided that you have not changed your address of record within the last thirty days. You must make your redemption request prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time). Once you make a telephone redemption request, you may not cancel it. The Pear Tree Funds, the Manager, the Distributor, and the Transfer Agent will not be liable for any loss or damage for acting in good faith on exchange or redemption instructions received by telephone reasonably believed to be genuine. The Pear Tree Funds employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. It is the Pear Tree Funds' policy to require some form of personal identification prior to acting upon instructions received by telephone, to provide written confirmation of all transactions effected by telephone, and to mail the proceeds of telephone redemptions only to the redeeming shareholder's address of record.

Automatic Withdrawal Plan

You may request withdrawal of a specified dollar amount (a minimum of \$100) on either a monthly, quarterly or annual basis. You may establish an Automatic Withdrawal Plan by completing the Automatic Withdrawal Form, which is available by calling **1-800-326-2151**. You may stop your Automatic Withdrawal Plan at any time. Additionally, the Pear Tree Funds or the Transfer Agent may choose to stop offering the Automatic Withdrawal Plan.

You can directly redeem shares of a Pear Tree Fund by written request, by telephone (if elected in writing) and by automatic withdrawal. Redemptions will be made at the per share net asset value of such shares next determined after the redemption request is received in good order by the Pear Tree Fund.

Good order means that:

- You have provided adequate instructions
- There are no outstanding claims against your account
- There are no transaction limitations on your account

Medallion signature guarantees and other requirements

You are required to obtain a medallion signature guarantee when you are:

- Requesting certain types of transfers or exchanges or sales of fund shares in excess of \$100,000
- Requesting a redemption within 30 days of changing your account registration or address
- Requesting a redemption, exchange or transfer to someone other than the account owner(s).

Please call **1-800-326-2151** if you have questions on whether a signature guarantee is needed.

You can obtain a signature guarantee from most broker-dealers, banks, credit unions (if authorized under state law) and federal savings and loan associations. You cannot obtain a signature guarantee from a notary public.

The Transfer Agent will accept redemption requests only on days the NYSE is open. The Transfer Agent will not accept requests for redemptions that are subject to any special conditions or which specify a future or past effective date, except for certain notices of redemptions exceeding \$250,000 (see *Payment of Redemption Amount*).

Payment of Redemption Amount

The Pear Tree Funds will generally send redemption proceeds within three business days of the execution of a redemption request. However, if the shares to be redeemed represent an investment made by check or through the Automatic Investment Plan, the Pear Tree Funds reserve the right to hold the redemption check until monies have been collected by the Pear Tree Fund from the customers' bank.

The Pear Tree Funds may suspend this right of redemption and may postpone payment for more than seven days only when the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekends and holidays, or if permitted by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission during periods when trading on the

NYSE is restricted or during any emergency which makes it impracticable for the Pear Tree Funds to dispose of their securities or to determine fairly the value of their net assets, or during any other period permitted by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission. As set forth in the Prospectus, the Pear Tree Funds may also delay payment of redemption proceeds from shares purchased by check until the check clears, which may take seven business days or longer.

Redemptions In-Kind

For redemptions in excess of \$250,000, or 1 percent of a Fund's net assets, whichever is less, the Pear Tree Funds have reserved the right to pay redemption proceeds by a distribution in-kind of portfolio securities (rather than cash).

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

You may purchase shares of each class of a Pear Tree Fund at the per share net asset value of shares of such class next determined after your purchase order is received in good order by the Pear Tree Fund. Orders received prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern time), will receive that day's closing price. The Pear Tree Funds will accept orders for purchases of shares on any day on which the NYSE is open for regular trading. The offering of shares of the Pear Tree Funds, or of any particular Fund, may be suspended from time to time, and the Pear Tree Funds reserve the right to reject any specific order.

Net asset value for one Fund share is the value of that share's portion of all of the net assets in the Pear Tree Fund. Each Pear Tree Fund calculates its net asset value by adding the value of the Pear Tree Fund's investments, cash, and other assets, subtracting its liabilities, and then dividing the result by the number of shares outstanding.

Net asset value per share of each class of shares of a Pear Tree Fund will be determined as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day on which the NYSE is open for regular trading. Currently, the NYSE is closed Saturdays, Sundays, and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Pear Tree Funds' assets are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations, valuations provided by independent pricing services or, if quotations are not readily available, or the market value has been materially affected by events occurring after the closing of an exchange or market and before the calculation of a Pear Tree Fund's net asset value (a significant event), at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by the Board. Significant events which may materially affect market values may include a halt in trading for an individual security, significant fluctuations in domestic or foreign markets, or the unexpected close of a securities exchange or market as a result of natural disaster, an act of terrorism or significant governmental action. For certain securities, where no sales have been reported, a Pear Tree Fund may value such securities at the last reported bid price. Short-term investments that mature in sixty-days (60) or less are valued at amortized cost.

Emerging Markets Fund, Risk Parity Fund, Foreign Value Fund and Foreign Value Small Cap Fund hold most of their assets in securities that are primarily listed and traded on a foreign exchange. Because foreign markets may be open at different times than the NYSE, the value of a Pear Tree Fund's shares

may change on days when shareholders are not able to buy or sell them. Many securities markets and exchanges outside the U.S. close before the close of the NYSE and before the time the net asset value for a Pear Tree Fund is calculated. Occasionally, events affecting the value of foreign securities or currencies may occur between the close of the market on which the security trades and the close of the NYSE which will not be reflected in the computation of a Pear Tree Fund's net asset value. If events materially affecting the value of a Pear Tree Fund's securities occur during such a period, then such securities may be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by the Board.

SHAREHOLDER ACCOUNT POLICIES

Household Delivery of Fund Documents

The Pear Tree Funds will send a single proxy statement, prospectus and shareholder report to your residence for you and any other member of your household who has an account with the Pear Tree Funds. If you wish to revoke your consent to this practice, you may do so by notifying the Pear Tree Funds, by phone or in writing (see "How to contact us"). The Pear Tree Funds will begin mailing separate proxy statements, prospectuses and shareholder reports to you within 30 days after receiving your notice.

Privacy

The Pear Tree Funds have a policy that protects the privacy of your personal information. A copy of the Pear Tree Funds' privacy notice was given to you at the time you opened your account. The Pear Tree Funds will send you a copy of the privacy notice each year as part of the Annual Report to Shareholders. You may also obtain the privacy notice by calling the transfer agent or through the Pear Tree Funds' website.

Excessive Trading

Frequent trading into and out of a Pear Tree Fund can disrupt portfolio management strategies, harm a Pear Tree Fund's performance by forcing the Pear Tree Fund to hold excess cash or to liquidate certain portfolio securities prematurely and increase expenses for all investors, including long-term investors who do not generate these costs. An investor may use short-term trading as a strategy, for example, if the investor believes that the valuation of a Pear Tree Fund's portfolio securities for purposes of calculating its net asset value does not fully reflect the then current fair market value of those holdings. The Pear Tree Funds investing in foreign securities or small cap securities may have increased exposure to the risks of short term trading.

Each Pear Tree Fund discourages, and does not take any intentional action to accommodate, excessive and short-term trading practices, such as market timing. Although there is no generally applied standard in the marketplace as to what level of trading activity is excessive, we may consider trading in a Pear Tree Fund's shares to be excessive for a variety of reasons, such as if:

- You sell shares within a short period of time after the shares were purchased;
- You make two or more purchases and redemptions within a short period of time;
- You enter into a series of transactions that is indicative of a timing pattern or strategy; or

- We reasonably believe that you have engaged in such practices in connection with other mutual funds.

The Board has adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by Pear Tree Fund investors. Pursuant to these policies and procedures, we monitor selected trades periodically in an effort to detect excessive short-term trading. If we determine that an investor or a client of a broker has engaged in excessive short-term trading that we believe may be harmful to a Pear Tree Fund, we will ask the investor or broker to cease such activity and we will refuse to process purchase orders (including purchases by exchange) of such investor, broker or accounts that we believe are under their control. In determining whether to take such actions, we seek to act in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of each Pear Tree Fund's shareholders. While we use our reasonable efforts to detect excessive trading activity, there can be no assurance that our efforts will be successful or that market timers will not employ tactics designed to evade detection. If we are not successful, your return from an investment in a Pear Tree Fund may be adversely affected.

Frequently, Pear Tree Fund shares are held through omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries such as brokers and retirement plan administrators, where the holdings of multiple shareholders, such as all the clients of a particular broker, are aggregated. Our ability to monitor trading practices by investors purchasing shares through omnibus accounts is limited and dependent upon the cooperation of the financial intermediary in observing the Pear Tree Funds' policies.

Each Pear Tree Fund may reject: (i) a purchase or exchange order before its acceptance or (ii) an order prior to issuance of shares. The Pear Tree Fund may also restrict additional purchases or exchanges in an account. Each of these steps may be taken, for any reason, without prior notice, including transactions that a Pear Tree Fund believes are requested on behalf of market timers. Each Pear Tree Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request by any investor or financial institution if the Pear Tree Fund believes that any combination of trading activity in the account or related accounts is potentially disruptive to the Pear Tree Fund. A prospective investor whose purchase or exchange order is rejected will not achieve the investment results, whether gain or loss, that would have been realized if the order were accepted and an investment made in the Pear Tree Fund. The Pear Tree Funds and their agents may make exceptions to these policies if, in their judgment, a transaction does not represent excessive trading or interfere with the efficient management of a Pear Tree Fund's portfolio, such as purchases made through systematic purchase plans or payroll contributions.

The Pear Tree Funds may impose further restrictions on trading activities by market timers in the future. The Pear Tree Funds' prospectus will be amended or supplemented to reflect any material additional restrictions on trading activities intended to prevent excessive trading.

OTHER POLICIES

Each Pear Tree Fund reserves the right to:

- Charge a fee for exchanges or to modify, limit or suspend the exchange privilege at any time without notice. A Pear Tree Fund will provide 60 days' notice of material amendments to or termination of the exchange privilege.
- Revise, suspend, limit or terminate the account options or services available to shareholders at any time, except as required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission;

- Charge a fee for wire transfers of redemption proceeds or other similar transaction processing fees; and
- Suspend transactions in Pear Tree Fund shares when trading on the NYSE is closed or restricted, when the Securities and Exchange Commission determines an emergency or other circumstances exist that make it impracticable for the Pear Tree Funds to sell or value their portfolio securities.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND FEDERAL TAXATION

Dividends and Distributions

Each Pear Tree Fund's policy is to pay at least annually as dividends substantially all of its net investment income and to distribute annually substantially all of its net realized capital gains, if any, after giving effect to any available capital loss carryover. Normally, distributions are made once a year in December.

All distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Pear Tree Fund you own unless you elect to have dividends, capital gains, or both paid by check. If you elect to have dividends, capital gains or both paid by check, you will be sent a check for your dividends, capital gains and other distributions if the total distribution is at least \$10. If the distribution is less than ten dollars, it may be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the same class of the Pear Tree Fund you own. All distributions, whether received in shares or by check, are taxable and must be reported by you on your federal income tax returns.

If you elect to receive distributions paid in cash by check and (a) the U.S. Postal Service advises us that it could not deliver your check, or (b) your distribution check remains uncashed for more than six months after the date of issuance, the Pear Tree Funds may elect to cancel your check and in your name invest an amount equal to the amount of the cancelled check in additional share of the Pear Tree Fund that made the distribution at the current day's NAV.

Taxes

The tax discussion in this Prospectus is only a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax issues generally affecting each Pear Tree Fund and its shareholders. The following assumes that a Fund's shares will be treated as capital assets in the hands of each shareholder. Circumstances among investors will vary, so you are encouraged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding the impact of an investment in the Fund with respect to your specific tax situation prior to making an investment in the Fund. Each Pear Tree Fund will distribute all, or substantially all, of its net investment income and net capital gains to its respective shareholders each year. Although no Fund will be taxed on amounts they distribute, most shareholders will be taxed on amounts they receive.

For mutual funds generally, dividends from net investment income (other than qualified dividend income, as described below) and distributions of net short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders of the fund as ordinary income under federal income tax laws, whether paid in cash or in additional shares. Distributions from net long-term gains recognized by a fund are taxable as long term taxable gains regardless of the length of time a shareholder has held the shares and whether or not the distributions is paid in cash or additional shares. All such distributions to certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject also to the Medicare net investment income tax at a rate of 3.8 percent, depending upon the adjusted gross income of the recipient.

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Under current U.S. federal income tax law, distributions of earnings from qualifying dividends received by a Pear Tree Fund from domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations will be taxable to non-corporate shareholders at the same rate as long-term capital gains, which is currently 20 percent, instead of at the ordinary income rate, provided certain requirements are satisfied. Distributions to certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject also to the Medicare net investment income tax at a rate of 3.8 percent, depending upon the adjusted gross income of the recipient.

Distributions, whether received as cash or reinvested in additional shares, may be subject to federal income taxes. Dividends and distributions may also be subject to state or local taxes. Depending on the tax rules in the state in which you live, a portion of the dividends paid by a Pear Tree Fund attributable to direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury and certain agencies may be exempt from state and local taxes.

Selling or exchanging your Fund shares is a taxable event and may result in capital gain or loss. A capital gain or capital loss may be realized from an ordinary redemption of shares or an exchange of shares between two mutual funds. Any capital loss incurred on the sale or exchange of Fund shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term loss to the extent of long-term capital gain dividends received with respect to such shares. Additionally, any loss realized on a sale, redemption or exchange of shares of a Pear Tree Fund may be disallowed under “wash sale” rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of the Fund within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of the Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the tax basis of the shares acquired. You are responsible for any tax liabilities generated by your transactions. The wash sale rules are not applicable with respect to money market fund shares.

You will be notified after each calendar year of the amount of income, dividends and net capital gains distributed. You will also be advised of the percentage of the dividends from a Pear Tree Fund, if any, that are exempt from federal income tax and the portion, if any, of those dividends that is a tax preference item for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. If you purchase shares of a Pear Tree Fund through a financial intermediary, that entity will provide this information to you.

Each Pear Tree Fund intends to elect to be taxed each year as a regulated investment company. A regulated investment company generally is not subject to tax at the fund level with respect to income and gains from investments that are distributed to shareholders. However, should a Pear Tree Fund fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, it would be subject to taxation at the fund level and therefore, would have less income available for distribution.

Each Pear Tree is required to withhold a legally determined portion, currently 28 percent, of all taxable dividends, distributions and redemption proceeds payable to any non-corporate shareholder that does not provide the Fund with a shareholder’s correct taxpayer identification number or certification that the shareholder is not subject to backup withholding. This is not an additional tax but can be credited against your tax liability. Shareholders that invest in a Pear Tree Fund through a tax-deferred account, such as a qualified retirement plan, generally will not have to pay tax on dividends until they are distributed from the account. These accounts are subject to complex tax rules, and you should consult your tax adviser about investing through such an account.

Foreign Income Taxes. Investment income received by a Pear Tree Fund from sources within foreign

countries may be subject to foreign income taxes withheld at the source. The U.S. has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries which would entitle a Pear Tree Fund to a reduced rate of such taxes or exemption from taxes on such income. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax for Risk Parity Fund in advance since the amount of the assets to be invested within various countries is not known.

If more than 50 percent in value of a Pear Tree Fund's total assets at the close of any taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations (which is likely), the Fund may file an election with the Internal Revenue Service (the "Foreign Election") that may permit you to take a credit (or a deduction) for foreign income taxes paid by the Fund. They may be subject to certain holding period requirements with respect to securities held to take advantage of this credit. If the Foreign Election is made by the Fund, and you choose to use the foreign tax credit, you would include in your gross income both dividends you receive from the Fund and your allocable share of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund. You would be entitled to treat the foreign income taxes paid as a credit against your U.S. federal income taxes, subject to the limitations set forth in the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the foreign tax credit generally. Alternatively, you could treat your allocable share of the foreign income taxes paid by the Fund as an itemized deduction from adjusted gross income in computing taxable income rather than as a tax credit. It is anticipated that each Pear Tree Fund will qualify to make the Foreign Election; however, a Pear Tree Fund cannot be certain that it will be eligible to make such an election or that you will be eligible for the foreign tax credit.

Fund distributions also may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes, which are not addressed in this Prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information.

PEAR TREE FUNDS

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial Highlights table below for each Pear Tree Fund, which provides information about the Pear Tree Fund's financial history, is based on a single share outstanding of that Pear Tree Fund throughout the periods shown. The table is part of the Pear Tree Fund's financial statements, which are included in its annual report and incorporated by reference into the Statement of Additional Information (available upon request). The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Pear Tree Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions and no payment of any applicable account or redemption fees). The financial statements in the annual report were audited by the Pear Tree Fund's independent registered public accounting firm Tait, Weller & Baker, LLP.

[TO BE COMPLETED]

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR PEAR TREE POLARIS SMALL CAP FUND

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	Ordinary Shares				
	Years Ended March 31,				
	2014	201	2012	2011	2010
	5	34	3	2	1
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$22.50	\$20.362	\$19.920.3	\$16.4519.92	\$10.2216.4
Income from Investment Operations :					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.08)	(0.0308)	(0.0803)	(0.0408)	0.1104
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on securities	5.20	2.175.20	0.572.17	3.520.57	6.153.52
Total from Investment Operations	5.12	2.145.12	0.492.14	3.560.49	6.263.56
Less Distributions : Dividends from net	-	-	(0.05)	(0.0905)	(0.0309)

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investment
income
Distributions
from realized
capital gains
Total
Distributions

Net Asset
Value, End of
Period

Total Return

Net Assets,
End of Period
(000's)

Ratios and
Supplemental
Data :
Ratios of
expenses to
average net
assets : (c)

Gross

Net
Ratio of net
investment
income (loss)
to

average net
assets (b)

Portfolio
Turnover

-	-	-	-	-
-	-	(0.05)	(0.090)	(0.03)
-	-)-	5)	09)
\$27.62	\$22.502	\$20.3622.5	\$19.9220.36	\$16.4519.9
22.76%	40.576%	2.4810.51%	21.692.48%	61.2721.69%
	\$101.27			
\$107.370	\$107.37	\$95.87010	\$113.67595.8	\$99.44411
\$	0	1.275	70	3.675
1.53%	1.6353%	1.6763%	1.6467%	1.6564%
1.53%	1.6353%	1.6763%	1.6467%	1.6564%
(0.30)%	(0.1630)%	(0.4416)%	(0.2344)%	0.8123%
67%	5467%	5354%	7153%	5071%

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Institutional Shares

Years Ended March 31,

20145 20134 20123 20112 20101

Net Value, Beginning of Period	Asset				
Income from Investment Operations :					
Net investment income (loss) (a)(b)					
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on securities					
Total from Investment Operations					
Less Distributions :					
Dividends from net investment income					
Distributions from realized capital gains					
Total Distributions					
Net Value, End of Period	Asset				
Total Return					
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)					
Ratios and Supplemental Data :					
Ratios of expenses to average net					

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assets : (c)					
		1.28	1.3		
		%	828	1.422	1.393
Gross		%	%	8%	8%
		1.28	1.3		
		%	828	1.423	1.394
Net		%	%	8%	2%
Ratio of net					39%
investment					
income (loss)					
to					
			(0.07		
		(0.08	%0	(0.19	(0.48
average		%	8)	%07	%19)
assets (b)		%	%	%	%
		67%			
		%	546	5354	7153
Portfolio		%	7%	%	%
Turnover					1%

Note: This fund changed its sub-adviser and investment strategy on January 1, 2015.

- (a) Per share numbers have been calculated using the average shares method.
- (b) Net investment income (loss) per share and the ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets reflect net investment income prior to certain reclassifications for federal income or excise tax purposes.
- (c) Ratios of expenses to average net assets:
- Gross (total expenses before fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).
 - Net (total expenses net of fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR PEAR TREE QUALITY FUND

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

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Net investment income (loss) (a)(c)	0.19	(b) 0.1	(b) 0.17	(b) 0.09	(b) 0.05
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on securities	2.24	1.5	1.92	1.01	3.10
Total from Investment Operations	2.43	1.6	2.09	1.10	3.15
Less Distributions :					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.18)	(0.1)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.0)
Distributions from realized capital gains	-	-	-	-	-
Total Distributions	(0.18)	(0.1)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.0)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$18.10	\$18.10	\$14.35	\$12.33	\$11.37
Total Return	15.40%	11.85%	16.99%	9.78%	38.30%
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$114,857	\$98,033	\$92,557	\$62,920	\$54,213
Ratios and Supplemental Data :					
Ratios of expenses to average net assets : (e)	1.55%	1.62%	1.66%	1.93%	2.10%
Gross Net including dividend and interest expense	1.30%	1.46%	1.51%	1.85%	1.92%
for securities sold short	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.89%	2.10%
Net excluding dividend and interest expense					
for securities sold short					

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<u>Period (000's)</u>		<u>45</u>		<u>8</u>	
<u>Ratios and Supplemental Data :</u>					
<u>Ratios of expenses to average net assets : (e)</u>					
<u>Gross</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1.31%</u>	<u>1.35%</u>	<u>1.41%</u>	<u>1.71%</u>
<u>Net including dividend and interest expense</u>					
<u>for securities sold short</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>1.67%</u>
<u>Net excluding dividend and interest expense</u>					
<u>for securities sold short</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1.03%</u>	<u>1.01%</u>	<u>1.00%</u>	<u>1.63%</u>
<u>Ratio of net investment income (loss) to</u>					
<u>average net assets (c)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1.38%</u>	<u>1.58%</u>	<u>1.85%</u>	<u>1.08%</u>
<u>Portfolio Excluding Positions</u>	<u>35%</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>194</u>
<u>Turnover Short</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>28</u>
				<u>(£)</u>	<u>3%</u>
					(f)

Note: This fund changed its investment strategy on January 27, 2011.

	Institutional Shares									
	Years Ended March 31,									
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>					
<u>Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period</u>	\$16.58	\$14.95	\$12.85	\$11.80	\$8.54					
<u>Income from Investment Operations :</u>										
<u>Net investment income (loss) (a)(c)</u>	0.25	(b) 0.24	(b) 0.25	(b) 0.12	(b) 0.08					
<u>Net realized and unrealized gain / (loss) on securities</u>	2.35	1.59	1.99	1.06	3.22					
<u>Total from Investment Operations</u>	2.60	1.83	2.24	1.18	3.30					
<u>Less Distributions :</u>										
<u>Dividends from net investment income</u>	(0.23)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.04)					
<u>Distributions from realized capital gains</u>	-	-	-	-	-					
<u>Total Distributions</u>	(0.23)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.04)					

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Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$18.95	\$16.58	\$14.95	\$12.85	\$11.80	
Total Return	15.74%	12.37%	17.57%	10.07%	38.71%	(d)
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$10,045	\$3,576	\$2,558	\$809	\$591	
Ratios and Supplemental Data:						
Ratios of expenses to average net assets: (e)						
Gross Net including dividend and interest expense for securities sold short	1.31%	1.35%	1.41%	1.71%	1.81%	
Net excluding dividend and interest expense for securities sold short	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.67%	1.81%	
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (e)	1.03%	1.01%	1.00%	1.63%	1.63%	
Portfolio Turnover Excluding Short Positions	35%	40%	68%	283%	191%	(f)

~~Note: This Fund changed its investment strategy on January 27, 2011.~~

- (a) Per share numbers have been calculated using the average shares method.
- (b) Reflects expense waivers/reimbursements and reductions in effect during the period. See Note 3 to the Financial Statements.
- (c) Net investment income (loss) per share and the ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets reflect net investment income prior to certain reclassifications for federal income or excise tax purposes.
- (d) The total return would have been lower if certain fees had not been waived or if custodial fees had not been reduced by credits allowed by the custodian. See Note 3 to the financial statements.
- (e) Ratios of expenses to average net assets:
Gross (total expenses before fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).
Net (total expenses net fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).
- (f) Portfolio turnover is calculated on long security positions only. Short positions are generally held for less than one year.

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR PEAR TREE PANAGORA EMERGING MARKETS FUND
(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

	Ordinary Shares				
	Years Ended March 31,				
	20145	20134	20123	20112	20101
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$23.56\$ —	\$22.672 3.56	\$25.182 2.67	\$21.23 25.18	\$12.062 1.23
Income from Investment Operations :					
Net investment income (loss) (a)(b)	0.33 —	0.3733	0.4137	0.2441	0.1824
Net realized and unrealized gain / (loss) on securities	(1.45) —	0.85(1.4 5)	(2.44)0.8 5	3.96(2. 44)	9.053.96
Total from Investment Operations	(1.12) —	(1.2212)	(2.03)1.2 2	4.20(2. 03)	9.234.20
Less Distributions :					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.29) —	(0.3329)	(0.4833)	(0.2548)	(0.0625)
Distributions from realized capital gains	(0.29) —	—	—	(0.2548)	—
Total Distributions	(0.29) —	(0.3329)	(0.4833)	(0.2548)	(0.0625)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$22.15\$ —	\$23.562 2.15	\$22.672 3.56	\$25.18 22.67	\$21.232 5.18
Total Return	(4.77)% —%	5.41%(4 .77)%	(7.80)% 5.41%	19.86% (7.80) %	76.5619. 86%
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$131,920 \$	\$140,26 7131.92 0	\$145,20 +140,26 7	\$176,3 86145. 201	\$205,72 7176,38 6
Ratios and Supplemental Data :					
Ratios of expenses to average net assets : (c)					
Gross	1.60% —%	1.7660 %	1.76%	1.7776 %	1.7477 %
Net	1.60% —%	1.76%	1.76%	1.77%	1.74%

Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (b)

Portfolio Turnover

Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period

Income from Investment Operations :
Net investment income (loss) (a)(b)
Net realized and unrealized gain / (loss) on securities
Total from Investment Operations

Less Distributions :
Dividends from net investment income
Distributions from realized capital gains

Total Distributions

Net Asset Value, End of Period

Total Return

Net Assets, End of Period (000's)

Ratios and

%
1.50%
1.66% 1.80% 1.05% 0.99%

61%
2561% 5625% 6856% 12068%

Institutional Shares

Years Ended March 31,

20145 20134 20123 20112 20101
\$23.88\$ 22.9 25.53 21.48 12.19
23.88 22.97 25.53 21.48

0.39 0.433 0.4143 0.4241 0.2742
(1.46) 0.87(1 2.42)0 3.89(2. 9.113.
(1.07) (1.360 .87 42) 89
(1.07) (1.360 2.01)1 4.31(2. 9.384.
7) .30 01) 31

(0.35) (0.393 (0.5539 (0.265 (0.092
(0.35) (0.393 (0.5539 (0.265 (0.092
(0.35) (0.393 (0.5539 (0.265 (0.092

\$22.46\$ 23.8 22.97 25.53 21.48
22.4 23.88 22.97 25.53

(4.52)% 5.69% (7.56) 20.14 77.022
(4.52)% (4.52) 5.69 (7.56) 77.022
(4.52)% (4.52) 5.69 (7.56) 77.022

\$15,358\$ 15.1 15.56 11.26 26.24
65358 9165 715.56 711.26
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Supplemental Data :

Ratios of expenses to
average net assets : (c)

	1.35%	<u>1.493</u>	1.5249	<u>1.5152</u>	<u>1.5051</u>
Gross	%	<u>5%</u>	%	%	%
Net	1.35%	<u>1.493</u>	1.5249	<u>1.5152</u>	<u>1.5051</u>
	%	<u>5%</u>	%	%	%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to					
average net assets (b)	1.74%	<u>1.927</u>	1.8192	<u>1.9481</u>	<u>1.4894</u>
	%	<u>4%</u>	%	%	%
Portfolio Turnover	61%	<u>2561</u>	5625%	<u>6856%</u>	<u>12068</u>
		%			%

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(a) Per share numbers have been calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Net investment income (loss) per share and the ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets reflect net investment income prior to certain reclassifications for federal income or excise tax purposes.

(c) Ratios of expenses to average net assets:

- Gross (total expenses before fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).

- Net (total expenses net of fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).

~~FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR PEAR TREE PANAGORA RISK PARITY EMERGING MARKETS~~

~~-(For a share outstanding throughout each period)~~

~~-~~
~~-~~

Ordinary Shares

~~June 27, 2013 *~~
~~through March 31,~~
~~2014~~

~~Net Asset Value,~~
~~Beginning of Period~~ \$10.00

~~Income from~~
~~Investment Operations:~~
~~Net investment income~~
~~(loss) (a)(b)~~ (0.03)

~~Net realized and~~
~~unrealized gain / (loss)~~
~~on securities~~ 0.40

~~Total from~~
~~Investment Operations~~ 0.37

~~Less Distributions:~~

Dividends from net investment income	-
Distributions from realized capital gains	(0.07)
Total Distributions	(0.07)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$10.30
Total Return	3.68% ***

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR PEAR TREE PANAGORA RISK PARITY EMERGING MARKETS

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

-	
-	
-	
-	

Ordinary Shares

Years Ended March 31,
2015 2014 *

Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period

\$ — \$10.00

Income from Investment Operations

Net investment income (loss)

(a)(b) — (0.03)

Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on securities

Total — 0.40

from — 0.37

Investment
Operations

Less
Distributions :

Dividends
from net
investment
income

Distributions from
realized
capital
gains
Total
Distributions

Net Asset
Value,
End of
Period

Total
Return

Net
Assets,
End of
Period
(000's)

Ratios
and
Supplemental Data :

Ratios of
expenses to
average net
assets : (c)

Gross

Net
Ratio of
net
investment
income
(loss) to
average

=

=

(0.07)

(0.07)

\$10.30

3.68%

*
*
*

\$652

2.10%

*
*
*

2.10%

*

(0.43)%

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income

Distributions from realized capital gains

Total Distributions

Net Asset Value, End of Period of

Total Return

Net Assets, End of Period (000's)

Ratios and Supplemental Data :
Ratios of expenses to average net assets : (c)

Gross

Net Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (b)

Portfolio Turnover

(0.07)

(0.07)

\$ 10.35

*

*

% 4.19% *

\$ 33,071

% 1.69% *

% 1.69% *

% 0.09% *

% 42% *

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* ~~Fund commenced operations~~ For the period from June 27, 2013 (commencement of fund operations) through March 31, 2014.

** Annualized.

*** Not Annualized.

(a) Per share numbers have been calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Net investment income (loss) per share and the ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets reflect net investment income prior to certain reclassifications for federal income or excise tax purposes.

(c) Ratios of expenses to average net assets:

- Gross (total expenses before fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).

- Net (total expenses net of fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR PEAR TREE POLARIS FOREIGN VALUE FUND

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

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	Ordinary Shares				
	Years Ended March 31,				
	2014 ⁵	2013 ⁴	2012 ³	2011 ²	2010 ¹
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$15.83	\$13.64	\$14.68	\$12.45	\$6.97
Income from Investment Operations :					
Net investment income (loss) (a)(b)	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.07	0.13
Net realized and unrealized gain / (loss) on securities	3.49	2.12	(1.09)	2.34	5.71
Total from Investment Operations	3.68	2.27	(0.97)	2.38	5.84
Less Distributions :					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.36)
Distributions from realized capital gains	-	-	-	-	-
Total Distributions	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.36)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$19.38	\$15.83	\$13.64	\$14.68	\$12.45

Total Return	23.28% %	16.73 28%	(6.55)% 16.73%	19.17% (6.55)%	84.05 17% (c)
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$908.10 8\$	\$705.21 908.108	\$386.01 1705.210	\$369.55 386.011	\$369.62 6550
Ratios and Supplemental Data :					
Ratios of expenses to average net assets : (d)					
Gross	1.54% %	1.59 54%	1.64 59%	1.62 64%	1.62%
Net	1.54% %	1.59 54%	1.64 59%	1.62 64%	1.62%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (b)	1.11% %	1.04 11%	0.93 1.04%	0.56 93%	1.17 0.56%
Portfolio Turnover	3% %	10 3%	18 10%	9 18%	24 9%

Institutional Shares				
Years Ended March 31,				
2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
15	14	13	12	11

Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$15.83 15.83	\$13.63 15.83	\$14.68 3.63	\$12.4 14.68	\$6.98 2.45
Income from Investment Operations :					
Net investment income (loss) (a)(b)	0.24 24	0.17 24	0.14 17	0.10 4	0.14 10
Net realized and unrealized gain / (loss) on securities	3.48 3.48	2.15 3.48	(1.09) 2.15	2.31 (1.09)	2.31 2.31
Total from Investment Operations	3.72 3.72	2.32 3.72	(0.95) 2.32	2.41 (0.95)	2.41 2.41
Less Distributions :					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.16) (0.16)	(0.12) (0.12)	(0.10) (0.10)	(0.18) (0.10)	(0.18) (0.18)
Net realized and unrealized gain / (loss) on securities	3.48 3.48	2.15 2.15	(1.09) (1.09)	2.31 2.31	5.71 5.71

Total from Investment Operations	3.72	2.32	(0.95)	2.41	5.85
Less Distributions:					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.18)	(0.38)
Distributions from realized capital gains	-	-	-	-	-
Total Distributions	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.18)	(0.38)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$19.39	\$15.83	\$13.63	\$14.6	\$12.45
Total Return	23.58%	17.07%	(6.34)%	19.48%	84.12%
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$570.79	\$570.79	\$98.10	\$78.7	\$68.06
Ratios and Supplemental Data :					
Ratios of expenses to average net assets : (d)					
Gross	1.28%	1.33%	1.39%	1.37%	1.37%
Net	1.28%	1.33%	1.39%	1.37%	1.37%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (b)	1.37%	1.22%	1.07%	0.79%	1.29%
Portfolio Turnover	3%	40%	18%	9%	24%

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- (a) Per share numbers have been calculated using the average shares method.
- (b) Net investment income (loss) per share and the ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets reflect net investment income prior to certain reclassifications for federal income or excise tax purposes.
- (c) The total return would have been lower if certain fees had not been waived or if custodial fees had not been reduced by credits allowed by the custodian. See Note 3 to the financial statements.
- (d) Ratios of expenses to average net assets:
- Gross (total expenses before fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).
 - Net (total expenses net of fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR PEAR TREE POLARIS FOREIGN VALUE SMALL CAP FUND

(For a share outstanding throughout each period)

Ordinary Shares					
	Period Ended March 31,				
	20145	20134	20123	20112	20101
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$10.50\$ —	\$9.021 0.50	\$11.1 99.02	\$10.28 11.19	\$4.821 0.28
Income from Investment Operations :					
Net investment income (loss) (a)(b)	0.14 —	0.14	0.211 4	0.0921	0.0709
Net realized and unrealized gain / (loss) on securities	2.66 —	4.502.6 6	(1.29) 50	(1.2529)	5.421.2 5
Total from Investment Operations	2.80 —	4.642.8 0	(1.08) 64	(1.3408)	5.491.3 4
Less Distributions :					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.13) —	(0.1613)	(0.401 6)	(0.0810)	(0.0308)
Distributions from realized capital gains	- (0.13) —	- (0.1613)	- (1.090 .16)	(0.3599)	(0.35 (0.0343)
Total Distributions	- —	(0.1613)	(1.090 .16)	(0.431.09)	(0.0343)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$13.17\$ —	\$10.50 13.17	\$9.02 10.50	\$11.19 9.02	\$10.28 11.19
Total Return	26.80% —%	18.342 6.80%	(8.20) %18.3 4%	13.12% (8.20) %	114.00 (e) 13.12% (c)
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$138,321	\$92,806	\$72,737	\$78,307	\$124,971
Ratios and Supplemental Data :					
Ratios of expenses to average net assets : (d)					
Gross	1.58%	1.66%	1.70%	1.69%	1.64%
Net	1.58%	1.66%	1.70%	1.69%	1.64%

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Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$	\$138,321	\$92,806	\$72,737	\$78,307
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Ratios and Supplemental Data :
Ratios of expenses to average net assets : (d)

Gross	%	1.58%	1.66%	1.70%	1.69%
Net	%	1.58%	1.66%	1.70%	1.69%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (b)		1.5523%	2.4415%	0.8221%	0.82%

Portfolio Turnover

Institutional Shares

Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period

		Years Ended March 31,				
		20145	20134	20123	20112	20101
Income from Investment Operations :		\$10.51	\$9.03	\$11.2	\$10.30	\$4.82
Net investment income (loss) (a)(b)		0.16	0.17	0.24	0.09	0.11
Net realized and unrealized gain / (loss) on securities		2.67	1.49	(1.30)	(1.28)	5.41
Total from Investment Operations		2.83	1.66	(1.06)	(1.37)	5.52
Less Distributions :						
Dividends from net investment income		(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.04)
Distributions from realized capital gains		-	-	-	9	(0.35)
Total Distributions		(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.12)	(0.46)	(0.04)
Net Asset Value, End of Period		\$13.19	\$10.51	\$9.03	\$11.21	\$10.30
Total Return		27.16%	18.59%	(7.99)%	(7.99)%	14.55%

Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$47,418 \$	\$22,45 <u>947,41</u> 8	\$20,5 <u>6722</u> 459	\$23,97 <u>320,56</u> 7	\$8,103 <u>23,973</u>
Ratios and Supplemental Data :					
Ratios of expenses to average net assets : (d)					
Gross	1.33% %	<u>1.4133</u> %	<u>1.434</u> 1%	<u>1.4443</u> %	<u>1.4344</u> %
Net	1.33% %	<u>1.4133</u> %	<u>1.434</u> 1%	<u>1.4443</u> %	<u>1.4344</u> %
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (b)	1.47% %	<u>1.8847</u> %	2.451 <u>88</u> %	0.922.4 <u>5</u> %	1.270.9 <u>2</u> %
Portfolio Turnover	4% %	<u>94</u> %	229 %	<u>5422</u> %	<u>1454</u> %

(a) Per share numbers have been calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Net investment income (loss) per share and the ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets reflect net investment income prior to certain reclassifications for federal income or excise tax purposes.

(c) The total return would have been lower if certain fees had not been waived or if custodial fees had not been reduced by credits allowed by the custodian. See Note 3 to the financial statements.

(d) Ratios of expenses to average net assets:

- Gross (total expenses before fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).
- Net (total expenses net of fee waivers, reimbursements by the investment advisor, and custody earnings credits, if any).

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PEAR TREE FUNDS

OBTAINING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

More information about the Pear Tree Funds may be obtained free upon request.

The Pear Tree Funds' Statement of Additional Information and annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders include additional information about the Pear Tree Funds. The Pear Tree Funds' annual report discusses the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Pear Tree Fund's performance during its last fiscal years. The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, which means it is part of this Prospectus for legal purposes. The Pear Tree Funds also file their complete schedules of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-Q. The Pear Tree Funds' most recent portfolio holdings, as filed on Form N-Q, are also available at www.pearreeffunds.com.

If you have questions about the Pear Tree Funds or your account, or you wish to obtain free copies of the Pear Tree Funds' current SAI or annual or semiannual reports, please contact your financial adviser or contact us by mail, by telephone or on the Internet.

By	Pear Tree Institutional	By Telephone: 800-326-2151
Mail:	Services	On the Internet:
	55 Old Bedford Road	www.pearreeffunds.com
	Suite 202	
	Lincoln, MA 01773	

You may review and obtain copies of the Pear Tree Funds' Statement of Additional Information, financial reports, Forms N-Q and other information at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You may also access reports and other information about the Pear Tree Funds on the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may get copies of this information, after payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520. Please call the SEC at 1-202-551-8090 for information about the operation of the Public Reference Room. You may need to refer to the Pear Tree Funds' file number.

~~SEC 1940~~

[Investment Company](#) Act File #~~No.~~ 811-03790-

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The information in this Statement of Additional Information is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This Statement of Additional Information is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted

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SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, May 29, 2015,

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



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Ordinary Shares and Institutional Shares

U.S. EQUITY FUNDS

Pear Tree ~~Columbia~~Polaris Small Cap Fund
Pear Tree Quality Fund

Ordinary Shares

USBNX
USBOX

Institutional Shares

QBNAX
QGIAX

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUNDS

Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund
Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund

QFFOX
RPEMX
QFVOX
QUSOX

QEMAX
EMRPX
QFVIX
QUSIX

~~August 1, 2014~~

, 2015

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated ~~August 1, 2014~~, 2015 for the Ordinary Shares and Institutional Shares of the separate series identified above (collectively, the "Pear Tree Funds" and individually, a "Pear Tree Fund") of the Pear Tree Funds (formerly The Quantitative Group of Funds d/b/a Quant Funds) (the "Trust"), as supplemented or revised from time to time (the "Prospectus"). The Pear Tree Funds'

financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014⁴⁵, and report of the independent registered public accounting firm in the Pear Tree Funds' Annual Report are incorporated herein by reference. A copy of the Prospectus, SAI, and the Pear Tree Fund's most recent annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge by calling 1-800-326-2151, by written request to the Pear Tree Funds at 55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202, Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773 or from our website at: www.peartreefunds.com.

Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund is not currently offered to investors located in all states. Please contact the Pear Tree Funds at 1-800-326-2151 for up-to-date availability information.

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FUND HISTORY

The Trust is a registered, open-end, management investment company that was established in 1983 as a business trust under Massachusetts law. A copy of the Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust dated May 25, 2011, is on file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Each Pear Tree Fund identified on the cover page of this SAI is a series of the Trust. Pear Tree Advisors, Inc. (the “Manager”) serves as the investment manager to each Pear Tree Fund, and for each Pear Tree Fund, there is an investment sub-adviser (each, a “Sub-Adviser”).

The Pear Tree Funds formerly were named The Quantitative Group of Funds and did business as “Quant Funds.” Five of the Pear Tree Funds formerly were referred to as follows:

Current Fund Name	Former Fund Name(s)
Pear Tree Columbia Polaris Small Cap Fund	<u>Pear Tree Columbia Small Cap Fund</u> ; Quant Small Cap Fund
Pear Tree Quality Fund	Quant Quality Fund; Quant Long/Short Fund
Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund	Pear Tree Emerging Markets Fund; Quant Emerging Markets Fund
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund	Quant Foreign Value Fund
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund	Quant Foreign Value Small Cap Fund

Pear Tree Advisors, Inc. formerly was named Quantitative Investment Advisors, Inc. On May 26, 2011, each of the Trust, the Manager and each Pear Tree Fund ~~changed its name, other than Small Cap Fund, changed its name to its current name. On May 26, 2011, Small Cap Fund changed its name to Pear Tree Small Cap Fund, and on January 1, 2015, it changed its name again~~ to its current name.

Capitalized terms used in this SAI but not defined herein have the same meanings as in the Prospectus.

INVESTMENT POLICIES, RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS

The Prospectus presents the investment objective and the principal investment strategies and risks of each Pear Tree Fund. This section supplements the disclosure in the Prospectus and provides additional information on the Pear Tree Funds’ investment policies or restrictions. Restrictions or policies stated as a maximum percentage of the Pear Tree Fund’s assets are only applied immediately after a portfolio investment to which the policy or restriction is applicable. Accordingly, any later increase or decrease resulting from a change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered in determining whether the investment complies with the Pear Tree Fund’s restrictions and policies. There is no assurance that the Pear Tree Funds’ objectives will be achieved.

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in any of the following financial instruments unless otherwise provided in the Prospectus or below.

(a) Securities and Other Instruments, Other Than Derivatives

Equity Securities

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in common and preferred equity securities publicly traded in the United States or in foreign countries on developed or emerging markets. A Pear Tree Fund's equity securities may be denominated in foreign currencies and may be held outside the U.S. Certain emerging markets are closed in whole or part to the direct purchase of equity securities by foreigners. In these markets, the Pear Tree Fund may be able to invest in equity securities solely or primarily through foreign government authorized pooled investment vehicles.

Fixed Income Securities

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in fixed income securities of any maturity. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal or interest payments on its obligations. Factors which could contribute to a decline in the market value of debt securities in the Pear Tree Fund's portfolio include rising interest rates or a reduction in the perceived creditworthiness of the issuer of the securities. A fixed income security is considered investment grade if it is rated in one of the top four categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or determined to be of equivalent quality by the Pear Tree Fund's Sub-Adviser.

Fixed income securities rated below investment grade are commonly referred to as "high-yield bonds" and are considered speculative. Below investment grade fixed income securities involve greater risk of loss, are subject to greater price volatility and are less liquid, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change, than higher grade fixed income securities.

No Pear Tree Fund may invest more than 10 percent of its net assets in fixed income securities, including convertible debt securities, rated below investment grade or in unrated securities of comparable quality. The following are certain risks associated with investments in fixed income securities. These risks apply to any Pear Tree Fund that invests in fixed income securities.

- *Interest Rate Risk* - the risk that rates will rise causing the value of the instrument to fall, credit risk, that is, the risk that an issuer, guarantor or liquidity provider of an instrument held by the fund will fail to make scheduled interest or principal payments, which may reduce the Pear Tree Fund's income and the market value of, the instrument.
- *Credit Risk*. The risk that the issuer of the fixed income security, and if guaranteed, the guarantor of the security, will default on its obligation to pay principal, interest or both. Generally, lower rated securities have a higher likelihood of defaulting than a higher rated security.
- *Prepayment Risk* (when repayment of principal occurs before scheduled maturity) and *Extension Risk* (when rates of repayment of principal are slower than expected) – the risk that the holder may have to invest repayment proceeds in, or continue to hold, lower yielding securities, as the case may be.

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- *Liquidity Risk* - the risk that the Pear Tree Fund may not be able to sell some or all of its securities at desired prices or may be unable to sell the securities at all, because of a lack of demand in the market for such securities, or a liquidity provider defaults on its obligation to purchase the securities when properly tendered by the holder.

U.S. Government Obligations

The types of U.S. Government obligations in which each Pear Tree Fund may at times invest include: (1) U.S. Treasury obligations, which differ only in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance; and (2) obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities which are supported by any of the following: (a) the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, (b) the right of the issuer to borrow an amount limited to a specific line of credit from the U.S. Treasury, (c) discretionary authority of the U.S. Government agency or instrumentality or (d) the credit of the instrumentality (examples of agencies and instrumentalities are: Federal Land Banks, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Export —Import Bank of the United States, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, General Services Administration, Maritime Administration, Tennessee Development Bank, Student Loan Marketing Association, and Federal National Mortgage Association). No assurance can be given that in the future the U.S. Government will provide financial support to such U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities described in (2)(b), (2)(c) and (2)(d), other than as set forth above, since it is not obligated to do so by law. Each Pear Tree Fund may purchase U.S. Government obligations on a forward commitment basis. Since September 2008, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (together, the “GSEs”) have been placed under the conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“**FHFA**”). The U.S. Treasury, FHFA and the Federal Reserve have taken the steps to support the conservatorship. No assurance can be given that those initiatives with respect to the debt and mortgage-related securities issued by the GSEs and acquired by any of the Pear Tree Funds will be successful.

Convertible Securities

Each Pear Tree Fund may hold convertible securities of foreign or domestic issuers. A convertible security is a fixed-income security which may be converted into the issuer’s common or preferred stock at a stated price within a specified period of time. Convertible securities are senior to common stocks in a corporation’s capital structure but are usually subordinated to similar nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities provide, through their conversion feature, an opportunity to participate in capital appreciation resulting from a market price advance in a convertible security’s underlying common stock. The price of a convertible security is influenced by the market value of the underlying common stock and tends to increase as the market value of the underlying stock rises, whereas it tends to decrease as the market value of the underlying stock declines.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Pear Tree Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with banks and other financial institutions, such as broker-dealers. Under repurchase agreements, these parties sell securities to a Pear Tree Fund and agree to repurchase the securities at the Pear Tree Fund’s cost plus interest within a specified time. In substance, a repurchase agreement is a loan for which the Pear Tree Fund receives securities as collateral. Under a repurchase agreement, a Pear Tree Fund purchases securities from a financial institution that

agrees to repurchase the securities at the original purchase price plus interest within a specified time. The securities purchased by the Pear Tree Fund have a total value in excess of the purchase price paid by the Pear Tree Fund and are held by the Custodian or another ~~Board~~ Trustees-approved custodian bank until repurchased. Repurchase agreements assist the Pear Tree Fund in being invested fully while retaining “overnight” flexibility in pursuit of investments of a longer-term nature.

Repurchase transactions are limited to those member banks of the Federal Reserve System and broker-dealers whose creditworthiness the Sub-Adviser to the transacting Pear Tree Fund continually monitors and considers satisfactory. If the other party or “seller” defaults, the Pear Tree Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral held by the Pear Tree Fund are less than the repurchase price and the Pear Tree Fund’s cost associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. In addition, in the event of a bankruptcy of the seller, the Pear Tree Fund could suffer additional losses if a court determines that the Pear Tree Fund’s interest in the collateral is not enforceable. In evaluating whether to enter into a repurchase agreement, the Sub-Adviser will carefully consider the creditworthiness of the seller. Distributions of the income from repurchase agreements will be taxable to a Pear Tree Fund’s shareholders.

No more than 5 percent of the value of a Pear Tree Fund’s total assets will be invested in repurchase agreements that have a maturity longer than seven (7) days. Investments in repurchase agreements which have a longer maturity are not considered to be readily marketable (see “- Illiquid Securities,” below). In addition, a Pear Tree Fund will not enter into repurchase agreements with a securities dealer if such transactions constitute the purchase of an interest in such dealer under the 1940 Act.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Reverse repurchase agreements may be entered into only for temporary or emergency purposes. A Pear Tree Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with respect to portfolio securities in accordance with its investment restrictions. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, a Pear Tree Fund transfers possession of portfolio securities to financial institutions in return for cash in an amount equal to a percentage of the portfolio securities’ market value and agrees to repurchase the securities at a future date by repaying the cash with interest. The Pear Tree Fund retains the right to receive interest and principal payments from the securities while they are in the possession of the financial institutions. Cash or liquid high quality debt obligations from a Pear Tree Fund’s portfolio equal in value to the repurchase price including any accrued interest will be segregated on the Pear Tree Fund’s records while a reverse repurchase agreement is in effect.

Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities sold by the Pear Tree Fund may decline below the price at which it is obligated to repurchase the securities. Reverse repurchase agreements may be used as a means of borrowing temporarily for extraordinary or emergency purposes or to facilitate redemptions and are not used to leverage the Pear Tree Fund. If the other party or “seller” defaults, a Pear Tree Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral held by the Pear Tree Fund are less than the repurchase price and the Pear Tree Fund’s cost associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of the seller, a Pear Tree Fund could suffer additional losses if a court determines that the Pear Tree Fund’s interest in the collateral is not enforceable.

Investments in Other Investment Companies, Exchange-Traded Funds and Business Development Companies

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, including open-end funds, closed-end funds, and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), as well as business development companies (“BDCs”), that invest principally in securities, as well as in ETFs that invest principally in commodities. A Pear Tree Fund may purchase the securities of another investment company, ETF or BDC to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the market while awaiting purchase of securities or as an efficient means of gaining exposure to a particular asset class. A Pear Tree Fund may also purchase shares of another investment company, ETF or BDC to gain exposure to the securities or commodities in the investment company’s, ETF’s or BDC’s portfolio at times when the Pear Tree Fund may not be able to buy those securities or commodities directly. Any investment by a Pear Tree Fund in another investment company, ETF or BDC would be consistent with the Pear Tree Fund’s objective and investment program.

The risks of owning another investment company, ETF or BDC are generally similar to the risks of investing directly in the securities or commodities in which that investment company, ETF or BDC invests. However, an investment company, ETF or BDC may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the acquiring Pear Tree Fund’s performance. In addition, because some closed-end funds and ETFs trade on a secondary market, their shares may trade at a premium or discount to the actual net asset value of their portfolio securities and their shares may have greater volatility because of the potential lack of liquidity.

As a shareholder of an investment company, ETF or BDC, a Pear Tree Fund must pay its pro-rata share of that investment company’s, ETF’s or BDC’s fees and expenses. A Pear Tree Fund’s investments in other investment companies, ETFs and BDCs that invest principally in securities are subject to limits that apply under the 1940 Act.

Exchange Traded Notes

Consistent with its ability to invest in fixed income securities and to enter into derivatives contracts, Emerging Markets Fund may invest in exchange traded notes (“ETNs”). ETNs are unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities typically issued by an underwriting financial institution, which are designed to track the performance of a market index and may provide exposure to the returns of various market indices, including indices linked to stocks, bonds, commodities and currencies. ETNs combine certain aspects of bonds and ETFs. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are listed on an exchange and traded in the secondary market. However, unlike an ETF, an ETN can be redeemed at any time or can be held until the ETN’s maturity, at which time the issuer will pay a return linked to the performance of the specific index that the ETN is designed to track minus certain fees. Unlike fixed income bonds, ETNs do not make periodic interest payments, and the principal investment is not protected.

ETNs are subject to credit risk, including the risk that the issuer of the ETN may default on its obligations. The value of an ETN may vary and may be influenced by, among other things, the time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer’s credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the particular index. When Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging

Markets Fund invests in ETNs it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. Additionally, the issuer may impose restrictions on the Pear Tree Fund's right to redeem its investment in an ETN.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs"). REITs are companies that invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. REITs generally are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with the applicable income tax rules. In some cases, the Pear Tree Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses paid by REITs in which it invests in addition to the expenses paid by the Pear Tree Fund.

Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. An equity REIT may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the REIT. A mortgage REIT may be affected by changes in interest rates and the ability of the issuers of its portfolio mortgages to repay their obligations. REITs are dependent upon the skills of their managers and are not diversified. REITs are generally dependent upon maintaining cash flows to repay borrowings and to make distributions to shareholders and are subject to the risk of default by lessees or borrowers. REITs whose underlying assets are concentrated in properties used by a particular industry, such as health care, are also subject to risks associated with such industry.

REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. If the REIT invests in adjustable rate mortgage loans the interest rates on which are reset periodically, yields on a REIT's investments in such loans will gradually align themselves to reflect changes in market interest rates. This causes the value of such investments to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed rate obligations. REITs may have limited financial resources and may trade less frequently and in a more limited volume than larger company securities.

Section 4(2) Commercial Paper

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in commercial paper issued in reliance on the so-called "private placement" exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Section 4(2) paper"). Section 4(2) paper is restricted as to disposition under the federal securities laws, and generally is sold to investors who agree that they are purchasing the paper for investment and not with a view to public distribution. Any resale by the purchaser must be in an exempt transaction. Section 4(2) paper is normally resold to other investors through or with the assistance of the issuer or investment dealers who make a market in Section 4(2) paper, thus providing liquidity.

Asset-Backed Securities

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities represent undivided fractional interests in pools of instruments, such as consumer loans, and are similar in structure to mortgage-related pass-through securities. Payments of principal and interest are passed through to holders of the securities and are typically supported by some form of credit enhancement, such as a letter of credit, surety bond, limited guarantee by another entity or by priority to certain of the borrower's other securities. The degree of credit-enhancement varies, generally applying only until exhausted and covering only a fraction of the security's par value. The value of asset-backed securities is affected by changes in the market's perception of the asset backing the security, changes in the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the instrument pool, the originator of the instruments or the financial institution providing any credit enhancement and the expenditure of any portion of any credit enhancement. The risks of investing in asset-backed securities are ultimately dependent upon payment of the underlying instruments by the obligors, and a Pear Tree Fund would generally have no recourse against the obligee of the instruments in the event of default by an obligor. The underlying instruments are subject to prepayments which shorten the weighted average life of asset-backed securities and may lower their return, in the same manner as described below for prepayments of pools of mortgage loans underlying mortgage-backed securities. Use of asset-backed securities will represent less than 5 percent of the Pear Tree Fund's total assets by issuer.

When-Issued Transactions

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in when-issued securities. New issues of securities are often offered on a when-issued basis. This means that delivery and payment for the securities normally will take place several days after the date the buyer commits to purchase them. The payment obligation and the interest rate that will be received on securities purchased on a when-issued basis are each fixed at the time the buyer enters into the commitment. A Pear Tree Fund will make commitments to purchase when-issued securities only with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but may sell these securities or dispose of the commitment before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable as a matter of investment strategy. Cash or marketable high quality debt securities equal to the amount of the above commitments will be segregated on the Pear Tree Fund's records. For the purpose of determining the adequacy of these securities the segregated securities will be valued at market. If the market value of such securities declines, additional cash or securities will be segregated on the Pear Tree Fund's records on a daily basis so that the market value of the account will equal the amount of such commitments by the Pear Tree Fund.

Securities purchased on a when-issued basis and held by the Pear Tree Fund are subject to changes in market value based upon the public's perception of changes in the level of interest rates. Generally, the value of such securities will fluctuate inversely to changes in interest rates, i.e., they will appreciate in value when interest rates decline and decrease in value when interest rates rise. Therefore, if in order to achieve higher interest income a Pear Tree Fund remains substantially fully invested at the same time that it has purchased securities on a "when-issued" basis, there will be a greater possibility of fluctuation in a Pear Tree Fund's net asset value.

When payment for when-issued securities is due, a Pear Tree Fund will meet its obligations from then-available cash flow, the sale of segregated securities, the sale of other securities or, and although it would not normally expect to do so, from the sale of the when-issued securities themselves (which may have a

market value greater or less than the Pear Tree Fund's payment obligation). The sale of securities to meet such obligations carries with it a greater potential for the realization of capital gains, which are subject to federal income taxes.

Investment in Initial Public Offerings

To the extent consistent with its investment objective, each Pear Tree Fund may invest up to 5 percent of its total net assets (at time of purchase) in initial public offerings ("IPO") of equity securities. The market for such securities may be more volatile and entail greater risk of loss than investments in more established companies. Many companies engaged in IPO's are smaller capitalization companies that present the risks of such companies described in "Principal Risks for the Pear Tree Fund" in the Prospectus. Such risks may include limited operating histories, dependence on a limited number of management personnel, reliance on one or a small number of core businesses, including businesses for which there may not be well developed markets. Newly public companies may also have limited access to additional capital to finance operating needs and/or implementation of strategic plans. At times, investments in IPO's could represent a significant portion of a Pear Tree Fund's investment performance. A Pear Tree Fund cannot assure that investments in IPO's will continue to be available to the Pear Tree Fund or, if available, will result in positive investment performance, particularly during times when the Pear Tree Fund is of smaller size. In addition, as the Pear Tree Fund's assets increase, the impact of investments in IPO's on the overall performance of the Pear Tree Fund is likely to decrease.

A Pear Tree Fund may sell stocks purchased in IPO's shortly after the time of the offering in order to realize a short-term profit. Such sales involve transaction costs and are taxable events that would give rise to short-term capital gains that are taxable at the less favorable rates applicable to ordinary income. Although opportunities may exist to realize a short-term profit on stocks purchased in IPO's, the Pear Tree Fund may continue to hold such stocks for longer-term investment if the Pear Tree Fund's Sub-Adviser believes this is appropriate. Holding stocks of newly public companies over the longer-term involves the risk that the prices of such stocks may depreciate substantially from the initial offering price and from higher trading prices that may exist in the markets shortly following the initial offering. In addition to buying stocks directly in an IPO, the Pear Tree Fund may purchase newly public stocks in the secondary market if the Pear Tree Fund's Sub-Adviser determines that this is an appropriate investment. Purchasing newly public stocks shortly after the offering may involve paying market prices significantly above the initial offering price. Active market activity in newly public stocks may diminish substantially over time creating the risk that such stocks purchased in the secondary market could depreciate substantially in value, including over a relatively short time period.

Securities Loans

Each Pear Tree Fund may make secured loans of its portfolio securities amounting to not more than 30 percent of its total assets. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of (a) possible delay in the recovery of the securities or loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially or (b) the risk that the underlying collateral will decrease in value. Securities loans are made to broker-dealers pursuant to agreements requiring that loans be continuously secured by collateral in cash or cash equivalents (such as U.S. Treasury bills) at least equal at all times to the market value of the securities lent. The borrower pays to the Pear Tree Fund an amount equal to any dividends or interest received on the securities lent. A Pear Tree Fund may invest the cash collateral received in

interest-bearing, short-term securities or receive a fee from the borrower. Although voting rights, or rights to consent with respect to the loaned securities, pass to the borrower, the Pear Tree Fund retains the right to call the loans at any time on reasonable notice, and it will do so in order that the securities may be voted by the Pear Tree Fund if the holders of such securities are asked to vote upon or consent to matters materially affecting the investment. The Pear Tree Fund may also call such loans in order to sell the security involved.

Short Sales

Each Pear Tree Fund may sell securities “short against the box.” A short sale involves the Pear Tree Fund borrowing securities from a broker and selling the borrowed securities. The Pear Tree Fund has an obligation to return securities identical to the borrowed securities to the broker. In a short sale against the box, the Pear Tree Fund at all times own an equal amount of the security sold short or securities convertible into or exchangeable for, with or without payment of additional consideration, an equal amount of the security sold short. Each Pear Tree Fund intends to use such short sales against the box to hedge. For example when a Pear Tree Fund believes that the price of a current portfolio security may decline, the Pear Tree Fund may use a short sale against the box to lock in a sale price for a security rather than selling the security immediately. In such a case, any future losses in the Pear Tree Fund’s long position should be offset by a gain in the short position and, conversely, any gain in the long position should be reduced by a loss in the short position.

If a Pear Tree Fund effects such a short sale at a time when it has an unrealized gain on the security, it may be required to recognize that gain as if it had actually sold the security (a “constructive sale”) on the date it effects the short sale. However, such constructive sale treatment may not apply if the Pear Tree Fund closes out the short sale with securities other than the appreciated securities held at the time of the short sale provided that certain other conditions are satisfied. Uncertainty regarding the tax consequences of effecting short sales may limit the extent to which the Pear Tree Fund may make short sales against the box.

Special Situations

Carefully selected investments in joint ventures, cooperatives, partnerships, private placements, unlisted securities, and other similar vehicles (collectively, “special situations”) could enhance a Pear Tree Fund’s capital appreciation potential. These investments are generally illiquid. See “-Illiquid Securities,” below.

Illiquid Securities

Securities which do not trade on stock exchanges or in the over the counter market, or have restrictions on when and how they may be sold, are generally considered to be “illiquid.” An illiquid security is one that a Pear Tree Fund may have difficulty, or may even be legally precluded from, selling within a particular time. A Pear Tree Fund may invest in illiquid securities, including restricted securities and other investments that are not readily marketable. A Pear Tree Fund will not purchase any such security if the purchase would cause the Pear Tree Fund to hold more than 15 percent of its net assets, measured at the time of purchase, in illiquid securities. Repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven (7) days are considered illiquid for purposes of this restriction.

The principal risk of investing in illiquid securities is that the Pear Tree Fund may be unable to dispose of

them at the time desired or at a reasonable price. In addition, in order to resell a restricted security, the Pear Tree Fund might have to bear the expense and incur the delays associated with registering the security with the SEC, and otherwise obtaining listing on a securities exchange or in the over the counter market.

(b) Derivatives

Equity Swaps

Equity swap agreements are contracts between parties in which one party agrees to make payments to the other party based on the change in market value of a specified index or asset. In return, the other party agrees to make payments to the first party based on the return of a different specified index or asset. Although swap agreements entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations, each Pear Tree Fund will minimize this risk by entering into agreements only with counterparties that the Sub-Adviser to that Pear Tree Fund deems creditworthy. Swap agreements bear the risk that a Pear Tree Fund will not be able to meet its obligation to the counterparty. This risk will be mitigated by investing the portfolio in assets generating cash flows complimentary to the returns it is required to pay. To gain additional market exposure, each Pear Tree Fund may also invest in equity linked notes. These are instruments whose return is determined by the performance of a single equity security, a basket of equity securities, or an equity index. Equity linked notes entail illiquidity and default risk. Due to default risk, each Sub-Adviser uses similar analysis to the equity swap procedure in selecting appropriate counterparties.

Total Rate of Return Swaps

The Pear Tree Funds may contract with a counterparty to pay a stream of cash flows and receive the total return of an index or a security for purposes of attempting to obtain a particular desired return at a lower cost to the Pear Tree Funds than if they had invested directly in an instrument that yielded that desired return.

Interest Rate Swaps and Other Transactions

Each Pear Tree Fund may enter into interest rate swaps, on either an asset-based or liability-based basis, depending on whether it is hedging its assets or its liabilities. The Pear Tree Fund will usually enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis, that is, the two payment streams are netted out, with the Pear Tree Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. When a Pear Tree Fund engages in an interest rate swap, it exchanges its obligations to pay or rights to receive interest payments for the obligations or rights to receive interest payments of another party (i.e., an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments). The Pear Tree Fund expects to enter into these transactions primarily to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio or to protect against any increase in the price of securities it anticipates purchasing at a later date.

The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Pear Tree Fund's obligation over its entitlements with respect to each interest rate swap will be accrued on a daily basis and an amount of cash or liquid high-grade debt securities having an aggregate net asset value at least equal to the accrued excess will be maintained in a segregated account by the Pear Tree Funds' Custodian. To the extent that the Pear Tree Fund enters into interest rate swaps on other than a net basis, the amount maintained in a segregated account will be the

full amount of the Pear Tree Fund's obligation, if any, with respect to such interest rate swaps, accrued on a daily basis. The Pear Tree Fund will not enter into any interest rate swaps unless the unsecured senior debt or the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is rated in the highest rating category of at least one nationally recognized rating organization at the time of entering into such transaction.

If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Pear Tree Funds will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreement related to the transaction. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents using standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid. The use of interest rate swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risk different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Sub-Adviser is incorrect in its forecast of market values, interest rates and other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Pear Tree Fund will diminish compared to what it would have been if this investment technique was not used. The Pear Tree Fund may only enter into interest rate swaps to hedge its portfolio. Interest rate swaps do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to interest rate swaps is limited to the net amounts of interest payments that the Pear Tree Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to an interest rate swap defaults, the Pear Tree Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of interest payments that the Pear Tree Fund is contractually entitled to receive. Since interest rate swaps are individually negotiated, the Pear Tree Fund expects to achieve an acceptable degree of correlation between their right to receive interest on their portfolio securities and their right and obligation to receive and pay interest pursuant to interest rate swaps.

Forward Commitments

Each Pear Tree Fund may make contracts to purchase securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time ("forward commitments"), if the Pear Tree Fund holds, and maintains until the settlement date in a segregated account with the Pear Tree Funds' custodian, cash or short-term debt obligations in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. These debt obligations will be marked to market on a daily basis and additional liquid assets will be added to such segregated accounts as required. Forward commitments may be considered securities in themselves. They involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date, which risk is in addition to the risk of decline in the value of the Pear Tree Fund's other assets. Although the Pear Tree Fund will generally enter into forward commitments with the intention of acquiring securities for its portfolio, the Pear Tree Fund may dispose of a commitment prior to settlement if the Pear Tree Fund's Sub-Adviser deems it appropriate to do so. A Pear Tree Fund may realize short-term profits or losses upon the sale of forward commitments.

Warrants

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in warrants purchased as units or attached to securities purchased by the Pear Tree Fund. Warrants provide a Pear Tree Fund with the right to purchase an equity security at specific prices valid for a specific period of time. Their prices do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities. Warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer.

Options

Each Pear Tree Fund may write covered call options that are traded on national securities exchanges with respect to stocks in its portfolio (ensuring that the Pear Tree Fund at all times will have in its portfolios the securities which it may be obligated to deliver if the options are exercised). The “writer” of a call option gives to the purchaser of that option the right to buy the underlying security from the writer at the exercise price prior to the expiration date of the call. Call options are generally written for periods of less than six months. A Pear Tree Fund may write covered call options on securities in its portfolios in an attempt to realize a greater current return than would be realized on the securities alone or to provide greater flexibility in disposing of such securities. A Pear Tree Fund may also write call options to partially hedge a possible stock market decline. Covered call options generally would not be written by a Pear Tree Fund except at a time when it is believed that the price of the common stock on which the call is being written will not rise in the near future and the Pear Tree Fund does not desire to sell the common stock for tax or other reasons. The writer of a covered call option receives a premium for undertaking the obligation to sell the underlying security at a fixed price during the option period if the option is exercised. So long as a Pear Tree Fund remains obligated as a writer of covered calls, it foregoes the opportunity to profit from increases in the market prices of the underlying securities above the exercise prices of the options, except insofar as the premiums represent such profits, and retain the risk of loss should the value of the underlying securities decline. A Pear Tree Fund may also enter into “closing purchase transactions” in order to terminate its obligations as a writer of covered call options prior to the expiration of the options. Although limiting writing covered call options to those which are traded on national securities exchanges increases the likelihood of being able to make closing purchase transactions, there is no assurance that the Pear Tree Fund will be able to effect such transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price. If the Pear Tree Fund was unable to enter into a closing purchase transaction, the principal risks to the Pear Tree Fund would be the loss of any capital appreciation of the underlying security in excess of the exercise price and the inability to sell the underlying security in a down market until the call option was terminated. The writing of covered call options could result in an increase in the portfolio turnover rate of the Pear Tree Fund, especially during periods when market prices of the underlying securities appreciate.

Writing Covered Call Options. The Pear Tree Funds are authorized to write (sell) covered call options on the securities in which they may invest and to enter into closing purchase transactions with respect to such options. Writing a call option obligates a Pear Tree Fund to sell or deliver the option’s underlying security, in return for the strike price, upon exercise of the option. By writing a call option, the Pear Tree Fund receives an option premium from the purchaser of the call option. Writing covered call options is generally a profitable strategy if prices remain the same or fall. Through receipt of the option premium, the Pear Tree Fund would seek to mitigate the effects of a price decline. By writing covered call options, however, the Pear Tree Fund gives up the opportunity, while the option is in effect, to profit from any price increase in the underlying security above the option exercise price. In addition, a Pear Tree Fund’s ability to sell the underlying security will be limited while the option is in effect unless the Pear Tree Fund effects a closing purchase transaction.

Writing Covered Put Options. The Pear Tree Funds are authorized to write (sell) covered put options on their portfolio securities and to enter into closing transactions with respect to such options. When a Pear Tree Fund writes a put option, it takes the opposite side of the transaction from the option’s purchaser. In return for receipt of the premium, the Pear Tree Fund assumes the obligation to pay the strike price for the

option's underlying instrument if the other party to the option chooses to exercise it. The Pear Tree Fund may seek to terminate its position in a put option it writes before exercise by closing out the option in the secondary market at its current price. If the secondary market is not liquid for an option the Pear Tree Fund has written, however, the Pear Tree Fund must continue to be prepared to pay the strike price while the option is outstanding, regardless of price changes, and must continue to set aside assets to cover its position. The Pear Tree Funds may write put options as an alternative to purchasing actual securities. If security prices rise, a Pear Tree Fund would expect to profit from a written put option, although its gain would be limited to the amount of the premium it received. If security prices remain the same over time, it is likely that the Pear Tree Fund will also profit, because it should be able to close out the option at a lower price. If security prices fall, the Pear Tree Fund would expect to suffer a loss. This loss should be less than the loss the Pear Tree Fund would have experienced from purchasing the underlying instrument directly, however, because the premium received for writing the option should mitigate the effects of the decline.

Purchasing Put Options. The Pear Tree Funds are authorized to purchase put options to hedge against a decline in the market value of their portfolio securities. By buying a put option a Pear Tree Fund has the right (but not the obligation) to sell the underlying security at the exercise price, thus limiting the Pear Tree Funds' risk of loss through a decline in the market value of the security until the put option expires. The amount of any appreciation in the value of the underlying security will be partially offset by the amount of the premium paid by the Pear Tree Fund for the put option and any related transaction costs. Prior to its expiration, a put option may be sold in a closing sale transaction and profit or loss from the sale will depend on whether the amount received is more or less than the premium paid for the put option plus the related transaction costs. A closing sale transaction cancels out the Pear Tree Fund's position as the purchaser of an option by means of an offsetting sale of an identical option prior to the expiration of the option it has purchased. The Pear Tree Funds will not purchase put options on securities (including stock index options) if as a result of such purchase, the aggregate cost of all outstanding options on securities held by a Pear Tree Fund would exceed 5% of the market value of its total assets.

Purchasing Call Options. The Pear Tree Funds are also authorized to purchase call options. The features of call options are essentially the same as those of put options, except that the purchaser of a call option obtains the right to purchase, rather than sell, the underlying instrument at the option's strike price (call options on futures contracts are settled by purchasing the underlying futures contract). A Pear Tree Fund will purchase call options only in connection with "closing purchase transactions." The Pear Tree Funds will not purchase call options on securities (including stock index options) if as a result of such purchase the aggregate cost of all outstanding options on securities held by a Pear Tree Fund would exceed 5% of the market value of its total assets.

Interest Rate and Financial Futures Options. The Pear Tree Funds may invest in interest rate futures contracts, foreign currency futures contracts, and options thereon that are traded on a U.S. or foreign exchange or board of trade. An interest rate, foreign currency or index futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified quantity of financial instruments (such as GNMA certificates or Treasury bonds) or foreign currency or the cash value of an index at a specified price at a future date. A futures contract on an index is an agreement between two parties (buyer and seller) to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract was

originally written. In the case of futures contracts traded on U.S. exchanges, the exchange itself or an affiliated clearing corporation assumes the opposite side of each transaction (i.e., as buyer or seller). A futures contract may be satisfied or closed out by delivery or purchase, as the case may be, of the financial instrument or by payment of the change in the cash value of the index. Frequently, using futures to effect a particular strategy instead of using the underlying or related security or index will result in lower transaction costs being incurred. Although the value of an index may be a function of the value of certain specified securities, no physical delivery of these securities is made. A public market exists in futures contracts covering interest rates, several indexes and a number of financial instruments and foreign currencies.

| Each Pear Tree Fund may also purchase and write call and put options on futures contracts. Options on futures contracts possess many of the same characteristics as options on securities and indexes (discussed above). A futures option gives the holder the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a long position (in the case of a call) or short position (in the case of a put) in a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. Upon exercise of a call option, the holder acquires a long position in the futures contract and the writer is assigned the opposite short position. In the case of a put option, the opposite is true. An option on a futures contract may be closed out (before exercise or expiration) by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option on a futures contract of the same series.

| A Pear Tree Fund will only enter into futures contracts and options on futures contracts which are standardized and traded on a U.S. or foreign exchange, board of trade, or similar entity, or quoted on an automated quotation system. A Pear Tree Fund will enter into a futures contract only if the contract is “covered” or if the Pear Tree Funds at all times maintains with the Custodian liquid assets equal to or greater than the fluctuating value of the contract (less any margin or deposit). A Pear Tree Fund will write a call or put option on a futures contract only if the option is “covered.”

| **Restrictions on the Use of Futures Transactions.** The purchase or sale of a futures contract differs from the purchase or sale of a security in that no price or premium is paid or received. Instead, an amount of cash or securities acceptable to the broker and the relevant contract market, which varies, but is generally about 5 percent of the contract amount, must be deposited with the broker. This amount is known as “initial margin” and represents a “good faith” deposit assuring the performance of both the purchaser and seller under the futures contract. Subsequent payments to and from the broker, called “variation margin,” are required to be made on a daily basis as the price of the futures contract fluctuates making the long and short positions in the futures contracts more or less valuable, a process known as “marking to market.” At any time prior to the settlement date of the futures contract, the position may be closed out by taking an opposite position which will operate to terminate the position in the futures contract. A final determination of variation margin is then made, additional cash is required to be paid to or released by the broker and the purchaser realizes a loss or gain. In addition, a nominal commission is paid on each completed sale transaction.

| **Restrictions on OTC Options.** The Pear Tree Funds described in this Statement may engage in OTC options (including OTC foreign security and currency options and options on foreign security and currency futures if permitted by its investment mandate), only with member banks of the Federal Reserve System and primary dealers in U.S. Government securities or with affiliates of such banks or dealers

which have capital of at least \$50 million or whose obligations are guaranteed by an entity having capital of at least \$50 million. The Pear Tree Fund will acquire only those OTC options for which the Sub-Adviser believes the Pear Tree Fund can receive on each business day at least two independent bids or offers (one of which will be from an entity other than a party to the option). The staff of the SEC has taken the position that purchased OTC options and the assets used as cover for written OTC options are illiquid securities. Therefore, the Pear Tree Funds have adopted an operating policy pursuant to which they will not purchase or sell OTC options (including OTC options on futures contracts) if, as a result of such transaction, the sum of: (a) the market value of outstanding OTC options held by a Pear Tree Fund; (b) the market value of the underlying securities covered by outstanding OTC call options sold by a Pear Tree Fund; (c) margin deposits on a Pear Tree Fund's existing OTC options on futures contracts; and (d) the market value of all other assets of a Pear Tree Fund that are illiquid or are not otherwise readily marketable, would exceed 15 percent of its net assets, taken at market value. However, if an OTC option is sold by a Pear Tree Fund to a primary U.S. Government securities dealer recognized by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and a Pear Tree Fund has the unconditional contractual right to repurchase such OTC option from the dealer at a predetermined price, then the Pear Tree Fund will treat as illiquid such amount of the underlying securities as is equal to the repurchase price less the amount by which the option is "in-the-money" (current market value of the underlying security minus the option's strike price). The repurchase price with primary dealers is typically a formula price which is generally based on a multiple of the premium received for the option plus the amount by which the option is "in-the-money."

Risk Factors in Options, Futures and Forward Transactions. The use of options and futures involves the risk of imperfect correlation in movements in the price of options and futures and movements in the price of securities which are the subject of the hedge. If the price of the options or futures moves more or less than the price of hedged securities, a Pear Tree Fund will experience a gain or loss which will not be completely offset by movements in the price of the subject of the hedge. The successful use of options and futures also depends on the Sub-Adviser's ability to correctly predict price movements in the market involved in a particular options or futures transaction. To compensate for imperfect correlations, a Pear Tree Fund may purchase or sell stock index options or futures contracts in a greater dollar amount than the hedged securities if the volatility of the hedged securities is historically greater than the volatility of the stock index options or futures contracts. Conversely, a Pear Tree Fund may purchase or sell fewer stock index options or futures contracts, if the historical price volatility of the hedged securities is less than that of the stock index options or futures contracts. The risk of imperfect correlation generally tends to diminish as the maturity date of the stock index option or futures contract approaches. Options are also subject to the risks of an illiquid secondary market, particularly in strategies involving writing options, which a Pear Tree Fund cannot terminate by exercise. In general, options whose strike prices are close to their underlying instruments' current value will have the highest trading volume, while options whose strike prices are further away may be less liquid.

The Pear Tree Funds described in this Statement may contract to purchase securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time. When effecting such transactions, cash or marketable securities held by a Pear Tree Fund of a dollar amount sufficient to make payment for the portfolio securities to be purchased will be segregated by the Custodian on the Pear Tree Funds' records at the trade date and maintained until the transaction is settled. The failure of the other party to the transaction to complete the transaction may cause a Pear Tree Fund to miss an advantageous price or yield. Forward

commitments involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date, or if the other party fails to complete the transaction.

The Pear Tree Funds intend to enter into options and futures transactions, on an exchange or in the OTC market, only if there appears to be a liquid secondary market for such options or futures or, in the case of OTC transactions, the Sub-Adviser believes the Pear Tree Fund can receive on each business day at least two independent bids or offers. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close an options or futures position. The inability to close options and futures positions also could have an adverse impact on a Pear Tree Fund's ability to effectively hedge its portfolio. There is also the risk of loss by a Pear Tree Fund of margin deposits or collateral in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom a Pear Tree Fund has an open position in an option, a futures contract or related option.

To the extent that the Pear Tree Fund uses futures, options or forward instruments to gain direct exposure to a security or market, the use of such instruments could expose the Pear Tree Fund to the effects of leverage, which could increase the Pear Tree Fund's exposure to the market and magnify potential losses. The exchanges on which options on portfolio securities are traded have generally established limitations governing the maximum number of call or put options on the same underlying security (whether or not covered) which may be written by a single investor, whether acting alone or in concert with others (regardless of whether such options are written on the same or different exchanges or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers). "Trading limits" are imposed on the maximum number of contracts which any person may trade on a particular trading day.

Certain Regulatory Aspects of Use of Futures and Options on Futures. The Pear Tree Funds are operated by a person who has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended ("CEA"), and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under the CEA.

(c) **Foreign Securities, Instruments, Currencies and Transactions and Specific Risks**

Participatory Notes

Each of Emerging Markets Fund, Risk Parity Fund, Foreign Value Fund and Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may invest in participatory notes. Participatory notes are offshore derivative instruments issued to foreign investors against underlying Indian securities which are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India. The risks of investing in participatory notes are similar to those risks of investing in foreign securities in general. See "Principal Investment Risks" for each Fund in the Prospectus for a discussion of the risks of investing in foreign securities. Participatory notes function similarly to depositary receipts except that brokers, not U.S. banks, are depositories for Indian-based securities on behalf of foreign investors. Brokers buy Indian-based securities and then issue participatory notes to foreign investors. Any dividends or capital gains collected from the underlying securities are remitted to the foreign investors. However, unlike depositary receipts, participatory notes are subject to credit risk based on the uncertainty of the counterparty's (i.e., the broker's) ability to meet its obligations.

Opals

Each of Emerging Markets Fund, Risk Parity Fund, Foreign Value Fund and Foreign Value Small Cap

Fund may each invest in optimized portfolio as listed securities (“OPALS”). OPALS represent an interest in a basket of securities of companies primarily located in a specific country generally designed to track an index for that country. Investments in OPALS are subject to the same risks inherent in directly investing in foreign securities and also have the risk that they will not track the underlying index. See “Principal Investment Risks-Foreign Securities” in the Prospectus. In addition, because the OPALS are not registered under applicable securities laws, they may only be sold to certain classes of investors, and it may be more difficult for the Pear Tree Fund to sell OPALS than other types of securities. However, the OPALS may generally be exchanged with the issuer for the underlying securities, which may be more readily tradable.

Depository Receipts

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in American Depositary Receipts (“American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs,”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, EDRs and GDRs (collectively, “Depository Receipts”) are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. These certificates are issued by depository banks and generally trade on an established market in the United States or elsewhere. The underlying shares are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer’s home country. The depository bank may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. These risks include foreign exchange risk as well as the political and economic risks of the underlying issuer’s country. Depository Receipts may be sponsored or unsponsored. Unsponsored Depository Receipts are established without the participation of the issuer. Unsponsored Depository Receipts differ from Depository Receipts sponsored by an issuer in that they may involve higher expenses, they may not pass-through voting or other shareholder rights, and they may be less liquid.

Foreign Currency Transactions

A forward foreign currency exchange contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are principally traded in the inter-bank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades.

Since investments in foreign companies will usually involve currencies of foreign countries, and since each of Emerging Markets Fund, Risk Parity Fund, Foreign Value Fund, and Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may temporarily hold funds in bank deposits in foreign currencies during the completion of investment programs, the value of the assets of these Pear Tree Funds as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations, and the Pear Tree Funds may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. Each of Emerging Markets Fund, Risk Parity Fund, Foreign Value Fund, and Foreign Value Small Cap Fund will conduct foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at

the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. Each of Emerging Markets Fund, Risk Parity Fund, Foreign Value Fund, and Foreign Value Small Cap Fund will generally not enter into a forward contract with a term of greater than one year. the Pear Tree Funds' Custodian (as defined below) will place cash or liquid securities into a segregated account of the series in an amount equal to the value of the Pear Tree Funds' total assets committed to the consummation of forward foreign currency exchange contracts. If the value of the securities placed in the segregated account declines, additional cash or securities will be placed in the account on a daily basis so that the value of the account will equal the amount of the Pear Tree Funds' commitments with respect to such contracts.

Each of Emerging Markets Fund, Risk Parity Fund, Foreign Value Fund, and Foreign Value Small Cap Fund will generally enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts under two circumstances. First, when a Pear Tree Fund enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency, it may desire to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security. By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale, for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars, of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying security transactions, the Pear Tree Fund will seek to protect itself against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the subject foreign currency during the period between the date the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received.

Second, when a Pear Tree Fund's Sub-Adviser believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may experience an adverse movement against the U.S. dollar, it may enter into a forward contract to sell an amount of the foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the Pear Tree Fund's portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. Alternatively, where appropriate, a Pear Tree Fund may hedge all or part of its foreign currency exposure through the use of a basket of currencies where certain of such currencies act as an effective proxy for other currencies. In such a case, the Pear Tree Fund may enter into a forward contract where the amount of the foreign currency to be sold exceeds the value of the securities denominated in such currency. The use of this basket hedging technique may be more efficient and economical than entering into separate forward contracts for each currency held in the Pear Tree Fund. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible since the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures. The projection of short-term currency market movement is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. Under certain circumstances, the Pear Tree Fund may commit a substantial portion, or up to 75 percent of the value of its assets, to the consummation of these contracts. The Pear Tree Fund's Sub-Adviser will consider the effect a substantial commitment of its assets to forward contracts would have on the investment program of the Pear Tree Fund and the flexibility of the Pear Tree Fund to purchase additional securities. Other than as set forth above, the Pear Tree Fund will not enter into such forward contracts or maintain a net exposure to such contracts where the consummation of the contracts would obligate the Pear Tree Fund to deliver an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of the Pear Tree Fund's portfolio securities or other assets denominated in that currency. Under normal circumstances, consideration of the prospect for currency parities will be incorporated into the longer-term investment decisions made with regard to overall diversification strategies. However, the Pear Tree Fund's Sub-Adviser believes that it is important to have the flexibility to enter into such forward contracts

when it determines that the best interests of the Pear Tree Fund will be served.

| At the maturity of a forward contract, the Pear Tree Fund may either sell the portfolio security and make delivery of the foreign currency, or it may retain the security and terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the foreign currency by purchasing an “offsetting” contract obligating it to purchase, on the same maturity date, the same amount of the foreign currency.

| As indicated above, it is impossible to forecast with absolute precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration of the forward contract. Accordingly, it may be necessary for a Pear Tree Fund to purchase additional foreign currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such purchase) if the market value of the security is less than the amount of foreign currency the Pear Tree Fund is obligated to deliver and if a decision is made to sell the security and make delivery of the foreign currency. Conversely, it may be necessary to sell on the spot market some of the foreign currency received upon the sale of the portfolio security if its market value exceeds the amount of foreign currency the Pear Tree Fund is obligated to deliver.

| If a Pear Tree Fund retains the portfolio security and engages in an offsetting transaction, the Pear Tree Fund will incur a gain or a loss (as described below) to the extent that there has been movement in forward contract prices. If the Pear Tree Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, it may subsequently enter into a new forward contract to sell the foreign currency. Should forward prices decline during the period between the Pear Tree Fund’s entering into a forward contract for the sale of a foreign currency and the date it enters into an offsetting contract for the purchase of the foreign currency, the Pear Tree Fund will realize a gain to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to sell exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase. Should forward prices increase, the Pear Tree Fund will suffer a loss to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to sell.

| A Pear Tree Fund is not required to enter into forward contracts with regard to their foreign currency-denominated securities and will not do so unless deemed appropriate by the relevant Pear Tree Fund’s Sub-Adviser. It also should be realized that this method of hedging against a decline in the value of a currency does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities. It simply establishes a rate of exchange at a future date. Additionally, although such contracts tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time, they tend to limit any potential gain that might result from an increase in the value of that currency.

| **Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit (ECDs), Eurodollar Time Deposits (ETDs) and Yankee Certificates of Deposit (YCDs)**

| ECDs are U.S. dollar denominated certificates of deposit issued by foreign branches of domestic banks. ETDs are U.S. dollar denominated deposits in foreign banks or foreign branches of U.S. banks. YCDs are U.S. dollar denominated certificates of deposit issued by U.S. branches of foreign banks. Different risks than those associated with the obligations of domestic banks may exist for ECDs, ETDs and YCDs because the banks issuing these instruments, or their domestic or foreign branches, are not necessarily subject to the same regulatory requirements that apply to domestic banks, such as loan limitations, examinations and reserve, accounting, auditing, recordkeeping and public reporting requirements.

(d) **Defensive Strategies & Liquidity**

At times, a Sub-Adviser may judge that market conditions make pursuing the Pear Tree Fund's investment strategies inconsistent with the best interests of its shareholders. The Pear Tree Fund's Sub-Adviser may then temporarily use defensive strategies that are mainly designed to limit the Pear Tree Fund's losses. Although the Pear Tree Fund's Sub-Adviser has the flexibility to use these strategies, it may choose not to for a variety of reasons, even in very volatile market conditions. These strategies may cause the Pear Tree Fund to miss out on investment opportunities, and may prevent the Pear Tree Fund from achieving its goal.

Each Pear Tree Fund may invest in cash, cash equivalents, and short-term debt obligations for defensive purposes, as well as for liquidity purposes (e.g., for redemption of shares, to pay expenses or pending other investments). Short-term debt obligations may include obligations of the U.S. government and (in the case of Emerging Markets Fund, Risk Parity Fund, Foreign Value Fund, and Foreign Value Small Cap Fund securities of foreign governments). Short-term debt obligations may also include certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by U.S. banks (and, in the case of Emerging Markets Fund, Risk Parity Fund, Foreign Value Fund, and Foreign Value Small Cap Fund, foreign banks) having deposits in excess of \$2 billion, commercial paper, short-term corporate bonds, debentures and notes and repurchase agreements, all with one year or less to maturity. Investments in commercial paper are limited to obligations (i) rated Prime-1 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or A-1 by S&P, or in the case of any instrument that is not rated, of comparable quality as determined by the Manager or the Pear Tree Fund's Sub-Adviser, or (ii) issued by companies having an outstanding debt issue currently rated Aaa or Aa by Moody's or AAA or AA by S&P. Investments in other corporate obligations are limited to those having maturity of one year or less and rated Aaa or Aa by Moody's or AAA or AA by S&P. The value of fixed-income securities may fluctuate inversely in relation to the direction of interest rate changes.

(e) **Portfolio Turnover**

A change in securities held by a Pear Tree Fund is known as "portfolio turnover" and almost always involves the payment by the Pear Tree Fund of brokerage commissions or dealer markups and other transaction costs on the sale of securities as well as on the reinvestment of the proceeds in other securities. High portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, which will be borne directly by the Pear Tree Fund and may affect taxes paid by shareholders to the extent short-term gains are distributed. Portfolio turnover is not a limiting factor with respect to investment decisions by the Pear Tree Fund.

Except as noted, the portfolio turnover rates for the Pear Tree Funds' two most recently ended fiscal years were as follows:

	<u>Fiscal Years Ended March 31,</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Pear Tree Columbia<u>Polaris</u> Small Cap Fund	66% <u> </u> %	54 <u>66</u> %

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Pear Tree Quality Fund[*]	35% <u>35%</u>	40 <u>35</u> %
Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund	61% <u>61%</u>	25 <u>61</u> %
Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund[*]	42% <u>42%</u>	N/A <u>42</u> %*
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund	3% <u>3%</u>	10 <u>3</u> %
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund	4% <u>4%</u>	9 <u>4</u> %

~~* Risk Parity Fund began operations on June 27, 2013.~~ * For the period June 27, 2013 (commencement of operations) through March 31, 2014, ~~Risk Parity Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 42 percent of the average value of its portfolio.~~ Non-annualized.

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(f) Description of Benchmark Indices.

The following are descriptions of indices against which the Pear Tree Funds measure their performance.

Small Cap Fund measures its performance against the Russell 2000® Index. The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000 is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index representing approximately 10 percent of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 2000 Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased small-cap barometer and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure larger stocks do not distort the performance and characteristics of the true small-cap opportunity set.

Quality Fund measures its performance against the S&P 500 Index®. The S&P 500 includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. Although the S&P 500 focuses on the large cap segment of the market, with approximately 75 percent coverage of U.S. equities, it serves as a proxy for the total market. The S&P 500 is part of a series of S&P U.S. indices that have been used as building blocks for portfolio construction. S&P 500 is maintained by the S&P Index Committee, a team of Standard & Poor's economists and index analysts, who meet on a regular basis. The Index Committee also monitors constituent liquidity to ensure efficient portfolio trading while keeping index turnover to a minimum.

Emerging Markets Fund and Risk Parity Fund each measures its performance against the MSCI Emerging Markets Index®. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. As of ~~June 30, 2014~~ May 1, 2015, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index consisted of the following emerging market country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

~~Risk Parity Fund measures its performance against the MSCI Emerging Markets Index®. The MSCI~~

~~Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. As of June 30, 2014, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index consisted of the following emerging market country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.~~

Foreign Value Fund measures its performance against the MSCI EAFE® Index. The MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada. As of ~~June 30, 2014~~ May 1, 2015, the MSCI EAFE Index consisted of the following developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom*.

Foreign Value Small Cap Fund measures its performance against the MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap, which captures large- and mid-cap representation across 23 developed markets and 23 emerging market countries. The developed markets include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.K. and the U.S. (which is not used in the version used by Foreign Value Small Cap Fund). The emerging markets include Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. The index (including the U.S. portion) covers approximately 85 percent of the global investable equity opportunity set.

Russell 2000 Index is a registered trademark of Russell Investments or its subsidiaries.

MSCI ACWI, MSCI Emerging Markets Index and MSCI EAFE Index are registered trademarks or service marks of MSCI Inc. or its subsidiaries.

S&P 500, S&P Europe, Pacific and Asia (EPAC) Small Cap Index and S&P Broad Market Index are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC or its subsidiaries.

(g) Diversification Policy

The 1940 Act requires each “management company,” such as any of the Pear Tree Funds, be classified as a “diversified company” or a “non-diversified company.” A “diversified company” is a management company that meets the following requirements: At least 75 percent of the value of its total assets is represented by (a) cash and cash items (including receivables), (b) government securities, (c) securities of other investment companies, and (d) other securities that are limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount (i) not greater in value than 5 percent of the value of the total assets of such management company and (ii) not more than 10 percent of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. A “non-diversified company” is any management company other than a diversified company.

Emerging Markets Fund is classified as a diversified company. Each of the other Pear Tree Funds is a non-diversified company. If a Pear Tree Fund that is a diversified company sought to change its

classification to a non-diversified company, the 1940 Act requires that that Pear Tree Fund's shareholders approve any reclassification.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS OF THE PEAR TREE FUNDS

Fundamental Investment Restrictions.

Each Pear Tree Fund has adopted certain fundamental investment restrictions, as listed below, which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Pear Tree Fund. For this purpose, a majority of the outstanding shares of the Pear Tree Fund means the vote of the lesser of:

1. 67 percent or more of the shares represented at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50 percent of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy, or
2. More than 50 percent of the outstanding shares of the Pear Tree Fund.

Pear Tree Quality Fund and Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund

Each of Pear Tree Quality Fund and Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund may not:

- (1) Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by applicable law, as amended and interpreted or modified from time to time by any regulatory authority having jurisdiction;
- (2) Borrow money, except on a temporary basis and except to the extent permitted by applicable law, as amended and interpreted or modified from time to time by any regulatory authority having jurisdiction;
- (3) Invest in real estate except (a) that the Fund may invest in securities of issuers that invest in real estate or interests therein, securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein, securities of real estate investment trusts, mortgage-backed securities and other securities that represent a similar indirect interest in real estate; and (b) the Fund may acquire real estate or interests therein through exercising rights or remedies with regard to an instrument or security;
- (4) Act as an underwriter, except insofar as the Fund technically may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the purchase or sale of its portfolio securities;
- (5) Make loans, except that the Fund may (i) lend portfolio securities in accordance with the Fund's investment policies, (ii) enter into repurchase agreements, (iii) purchase all or a portion of an issue of publicly distributed debt securities, bank loan participation interests, bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, debentures or other securities, whether or not the purchase is made upon the original issuance of the securities, (iv) participate in a credit facility whereby the Fund may directly lend to and borrow money from other affiliated Funds to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act or an exemption therefrom, and (v) make loans in any other manner consistent with applicable law, as amended and interpreted or modified from time to time by any regulatory authority having jurisdiction;
- (6) Concentrate its investments in securities of companies in any particular industry; or

(7) Invest in commodities or commodity contracts, except that the Fund may invest in currency instruments and currency contracts and financial instruments and financial contracts that might be deemed to be commodities and commodity contracts in accordance with applicable law.

Pear Tree ~~Columbia~~Polaris Small Cap Fund and Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund

Pear Tree ~~Columbia~~Polaris Small Cap Fund and Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund may not:

(1) Purchase any security if as a result a Fund would then hold more than 10 percent of any class of securities of an issuer (taking all common stock issues of an issuer as a single class, all preferred stock issues as a single class, and all debt issues as a single class) or more than 10 percent of the outstanding voting securities of an issuer;

(2) Purchase any security if as a result any Fund would then have more than 10 percent of the value of its net assets (taken at current value) invested in any of the following types of investment vehicles: in securities of companies (including predecessors) less than three years old, in securities which are not readily marketable, in securities which are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale (“restricted securities”) and in repurchase agreements which have a maturity longer than seven (7) days, provided, however, that no Fund may invest more than 15 percent of its assets in illiquid securities;

(3) Make short sales of securities or maintain a short position unless at all times when a short position is open the particular Fund owns an equal amount of such securities or securities convertible into, or exchangeable without payment of any further consideration for, securities of the same issue as, and equal in amount to, the securities sold short, and unless not more than 10 percent of the Fund’s net assets (taken at current value) is held as collateral for such sales at any one time. Such sales of securities subject to outstanding options would not be made. A Fund may maintain short positions in a stock index by selling futures contracts on that index;

(4) Issue senior securities, borrow money or pledge its assets except that a Fund may borrow from a bank for temporary or emergency purposes in amounts not exceeding 10 percent (taken at the lower of cost or current value) of its total assets (not including the amount borrowed) and pledge its assets to secure such borrowings. A Fund will not purchase any additional portfolio securities so long as its borrowings amount to more than 5 percent of its total assets;

(5) Purchase or retain securities of any company if, to the knowledge of the Funds, officers and Trustees of the Funds or of the Manager or of the Sub-Adviser of the particular Funds who individually own more than 1/2 of 1 percent of the securities of that company together own beneficially more than 5 percent of such securities;

(6) Buy or sell real estate or interests in real estate, although it may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate;

(7) Act as underwriter except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of Fund securities, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain provisions of the federal securities laws;

(8) Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management;

(9) Participate on a joint or joint and several basis in any trading account in securities;

(10) Write, purchase, or sell puts, calls or combinations thereof, except that the Fund may (i) write covered call options with respect to all of its portfolio securities; (ii) purchase put options and call options on widely recognized securities indices, common stock of individual companies or baskets of individual companies in a particular industry or sector; (iii) purchase and write call options on stock index futures and on stock indices; (iv) sell and purchase such options to terminate existing positions;

(11) Invest in interests in oil, gas or other mineral exploration or development programs, although it may invest in the common stocks of companies that invest in or sponsor such programs;

(12) Make loans, except (i) through the purchase of bonds, debentures, commercial paper, corporate notes and similar evidences of indebtedness of a type commonly sold privately to financial institutions, (ii) through repurchase agreements and loans of portfolio securities (limited to 30 percent of the value of a Fund's total assets). The purchase of a portion of an issue of such securities distributed publicly, whether or not such purchase is made on the original issuance, is not considered the making of a loan;

(13) Invest more than 25 percent of the value of its total assets in any one industry; or

(14) Invest in commodities or commodity contracts or in puts, calls, or combinations of both, except interest rate futures contracts, options on securities, securities indices, currency and other financial instruments, futures contracts on securities, securities indices, currency and other financial instruments and options on such futures contracts, forward foreign currency exchange contracts, forward commitments, securities index put or call warrants and repurchase agreements entered into in accordance with the fund's investment policies.

Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund

Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund may not:

(1) Make short sales of securities or maintain a short position unless at all times when a short position is open the particular Fund owns an equal amount of such securities or securities convertible into, or exchangeable without payment of any further consideration for, securities of the same issue as, and equal in amount to, the securities sold short, and unless not more than 10 percent of the Fund's net assets (taken at current value) is held as collateral for such sales at any one time. Such sales of securities subject to outstanding options would not be made. A Fund may maintain short positions in a stock index by selling futures contracts on that index;

(2) Issue senior securities, borrow money or pledge its assets except that a Fund may borrow from a bank for temporary or emergency purposes in amounts not exceeding 10 percent (taken at the lower of cost or current value) of its total assets (not including the amount borrowed) and pledge its assets to secure such borrowings. A Fund will not purchase any additional portfolio securities so long as its borrowings amount to more than 5 percent of its total assets;

(3) Purchase or retain securities of any company if, to the knowledge of the Funds, officers and Trustees of the Funds or of the Manager or of the Sub-Adviser of the particular Funds who

individually own more than 1/2 of 1 percent of the securities of that company together own beneficially more than 5 percent of such securities;

(4) Buy or sell real estate or interests in real estate, although it may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate;

(5) Act as underwriter except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of Fund securities, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain provisions of the federal securities laws;

(6) Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management;

(7) Participate on a joint or joint and several basis in any trading account in securities;

(8) Write, purchase, or sell puts, calls or combinations thereof, except that the Fund may (i) write covered call options with respect to all of its portfolio securities; (ii) purchase put options and call options on widely recognized securities indices, common stock of individual companies or baskets of individual companies in a particular industry or sector; (iii) purchase and write call options on stock index futures and on stock indices; (iv) sell and purchase such options to terminate existing positions;

(9) Invest in interests in oil, gas or other mineral exploration or development programs, although it may invest in the common stocks of companies that invest in or sponsor such programs;

(10) Make loans, except (i) through the purchase of bonds, debentures, commercial paper, corporate notes and similar evidences of indebtedness of a type commonly sold privately to financial institutions, (ii) through repurchase agreements and loans of portfolio securities (limited to 30% of the value of a Fund's total assets). The purchase of a portion of an issue of such securities distributed publicly, whether or not such purchase is made on the original issuance, is not considered the making of a loan;

(11) Invest more than 25 percent of the value of its total assets in any one industry; or

(12) Invest in commodities or commodity contracts or in puts, calls, or combinations of both, except interest rate futures contracts, options on securities, securities indices, currency and other financial instruments, futures contracts on securities, securities indices, currency and other financial instruments and options on such futures contracts, forward foreign currency exchange contracts, forward commitments, securities index put or call warrants and repurchase agreements entered into in accordance with the fund's investment policies.

Pear Tree Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund

Risk Parity Fund's fundamental investment policies are as follows:

(1) Risk Parity Fund may not borrow money except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.

(2) Risk Parity Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting the securities of other issuers except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff

or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.

(3) Risk Parity Fund may lend money or other assets to the extent permitted by (i) the 1940 Act or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.

(4) Risk Parity Fund may not issue senior securities except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.

(5) Risk Parity Fund may not purchase or sell real estate except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.

(6) Risk Parity Fund may purchase or sell commodities or contracts related to commodities to the extent permitted by (i) the 1940 Act or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.

(7) Except as permitted by exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, Risk Parity Fund may not make any investment if, as a result, Risk Parity Fund's investments will be concentrated in any one industry.

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to borrowing money set forth in (1) above, the 1940 Act permits Risk Parity Fund to borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of Risk Parity Fund's total assets from banks for any purpose, and to borrow up to 5 percent of Risk Parity Fund's total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes. (Total assets include the amounts being borrowed.) To limit the risks attendant to borrowing, the 1940 Act requires Risk Parity Fund to maintain at all times an "asset coverage" of at least 300 percent of the amount of its borrowings. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of Risk Parity Fund's total assets (including amounts borrowed), minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings. Certain trading practices and investments, such as reverse repurchase agreements, may be considered to be borrowing, and thus, subject to the 1940 Act restrictions. The policy in (1) above will be interpreted to permit the fund to engage in trading practices and investments that may be considered to be borrowing to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Short-term credits necessary for the settlement of securities transactions and arrangements with respect to securities lending will not be considered to be borrowings under the policy. Practices and investments that may involve leverage but are not considered to be borrowings are not subject to the policy.

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to underwriting set forth in (2) above, the 1940 Act does not prohibit Risk Parity Fund from engaging in the underwriting business or from underwriting the securities of other issuers; in fact, the 1940 Act permits Risk Parity Fund to have underwriting commitments of up to 25 percent of its assets under certain circumstances. Those circumstances currently are that the amount of Risk Parity Fund's underwriting commitments, when added to the value of Risk Parity Fund's investments in issuers where Risk Parity Fund owns more than 10 percent of the

outstanding voting securities of those issuers, cannot exceed the 25 percent cap. A fund engaging in transactions involving the acquisition or disposition of portfolio securities may be considered to be an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “[1933 Act](#)”). Under the 1933 Act, an underwriter may be liable for material omissions or misstatements in an issuer’s registration statement or prospectus. Securities purchased from an issuer and not registered for sale under the 1933 Act are considered restricted securities. There may be a limited market for these securities. If these securities are registered under the 1933 Act, they may then be eligible for sale but participating in the sale may subject the seller to underwriter liability. These risks could apply to a fund investing in restricted securities. Although it is not believed that the application of the 1933 Act provisions described above would cause Risk Parity Fund to be engaged in the business of underwriting, the policy in (2) above will be interpreted not to prevent Risk Parity Fund from engaging in transactions involving the acquisition or disposition of portfolio securities, regardless of whether Risk Parity Fund may be considered to be an underwriter under the 1933 Act.

| With respect to the fundamental policy relating to lending set forth in (3) above, the 1940 Act does not prohibit Risk Parity Fund from making loans. SEC staff interpretations, however, currently prohibit funds from lending more than one-third of their total assets, except through the purchase of debt obligations or the use of repurchase agreements. The policy in (3) above will be interpreted not to prevent Risk Parity Fund from purchasing or investing in debt obligations and loans. In addition, collateral arrangements with respect to options, forward currency and futures transactions and other derivative instruments, as well as delays in the settlement of securities transactions, will not be considered loans.

| With respect to the fundamental policy relating to issuing senior securities set forth in (4) above, “senior securities” are defined as Risk Parity Fund obligations that have a priority over Risk Parity Fund’s shares with respect to the payment of dividends or the distribution of Risk Parity Fund assets. The 1940 Act prohibits Risk Parity Fund from issuing senior securities except that Risk Parity Fund may borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of Risk Parity Fund’s total assets from banks for any purpose. Risk Parity Fund may also borrow up to 5 percent of Risk Parity Fund’s total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes, and these borrowings are not considered senior securities. The policy in (4) above will be interpreted not to prevent collateral arrangements with respect to options, forward or futures contracts or other derivatives, or the posting of initial or variation margin.

| With respect to the fundamental policy relating to real estate set forth in (5) above, the 1940 Act does not prohibit Risk Parity Fund from owning real estate; however, a fund is limited in the amount of illiquid assets it may purchase. The policy in (5) above will be interpreted not to prevent Risk Parity Fund from investing in real estate-related companies, companies whose businesses consist in whole or in part of investing in real estate, instruments (like mortgages) that are secured by real estate or interests therein, or real estate investment trust securities.

| With respect to the fundamental policy relating to commodities set forth in (6) above, the 1940 Act does not prohibit Risk Parity Fund from owning commodities, whether physical commodities and contracts related to physical commodities (such as oil or grains and related futures contracts), or financial commodities and contracts related to financial commodities (such as currencies and, possibly, currency futures). There may also be storage charges and risks of loss associated with physical commodities. The

policy in (6) above will be interpreted to permit investments in exchange traded funds that invest in physical and/or financial commodities.

With respect to the fundamental policy relating to concentration set forth in (7) above, the 1940 Act does not define what constitutes “concentration” in an industry. An investment of 25 percent or more of a fund’s total assets in one or more issuers conducting their principal activities in the same industry or group of industries constitutes concentration. The policy in (7) above will be interpreted to refer to concentration as that term may be interpreted from time to time. In addition, the term industry will be interpreted to include related groups of industries. The policy also will be interpreted to permit investment without limit in the following: securities of the U.S. government and its agencies or instrumentalities; securities of state, territory, possession or municipal governments and their authorities, agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions; and repurchase agreements collateralized by any such obligations. Accordingly, issuers of the foregoing securities will not be considered to be members of any industry. Except as disclosed in Risk Parity Fund’s Prospectus, there also will be no limit on investment in issuers domiciled in a single jurisdiction or country. The policy also will be interpreted to give broad authority to Risk Parity Fund as to how to classify issuers within or among industries or groups of industries.

Risk Parity Fund’s fundamental policies are written and will be interpreted broadly. For example, the policies will be interpreted to refer to the 1940 Act and the related rules as they are in effect from time to time, and to interpretations and modifications of or relating to the 1940 Act by the SEC and others as they are given from time to time. When a policy provides that an investment practice may be conducted as permitted by the 1940 Act, the policy will be interpreted to mean either that the 1940 Act expressly permits the practice or that the 1940 Act does not prohibit the practice.

The following statements are not part of the investment restriction.

In the opinion of the SEC, investments are concentrated in a particular industry if such investments aggregate more than 25 percent of the fund’s total assets. When identifying industries for purposes of its concentration policy, the Fund will rely upon available industry classifications. The Pear Tree Funds’ policy on concentration does not apply to investments in U.S. government securities.

All percentage limitations on investments, except the percentage limitations with respect to borrowing in fundamental policy (4) above applicable to Pear Tree ~~Columbia~~Polaris Small Cap Fund, Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund and Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund, will apply at the time of the making of an investment and shall not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of such investment.

For purposes of fundamental policy 4 above applicable to Pear Tree ~~Columbia~~Polaris Small Cap Fund, Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund and Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund, collateral arrangements with respect to the writing of covered call options and options on index futures and collateral arrangements with respect to margin for a stock index future are not deemed to be a pledge of assets and neither such arrangements nor the purchase or sale of stock index futures or the purchase of related options are deemed to be the issuance of a senior security.

“Invest,” as used in the investment restrictions above, means to purchase or otherwise acquire a financial instrument, or to sell or otherwise dispose of a financial instrument.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE TRUST; FUND GOVERNANCE

The tables below identify the current Trustees and officers of the Trust, their ages, their present positions with the Trust, terms of office with the Trust and length of time served, principal occupations over at least the last five years and other directorships/trusteeships held. Each Trustee and officer holds office for an indefinite term until his or her successor is chosen and qualified or until his or her earlier death, resignation, retirement or removal. The mailing address of each of the Trustees and Officers of the Trust is 55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202, Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773.

Trustees who are not Interested Persons of the Trust

The following individuals are Trustees of the Trust (each, a “Trustee”), but not “interested persons” of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

NAME AND AGE	POSITION HELD WITH TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE / LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST FIVE YEARS ¹	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE
Robert M. Armstrong (Born: March 1939)	Trustee	Indefinite Term (1985 to present)	Independent Director and Consultant Services (1998 – Present); Director, NewPage Corporation, NewPage Holding Corporation and NewPage Group, Inc. (2006-2012)	6	NewPage Corporation (2006- 2012); NewPage Holding Corporation(2006- 2012); NewPage Group, Inc. (2006- 2012)
John M. Bulbrook (Born: July 1942)	Trustee	Indefinite Term (1985 to present)	CEO and Treasurer, John M. Bulbrook Insurance Agency, Inc. (d/b/a Bulbrook/Drislane Brokerage) (distributor of financial products, including insurance) (1984 – Present);	6	None
William H. Dunlap (Born: March 1951)	Trustee	Indefinite Term (October 2006 to present)	Executive Director, New Hampshire Historical Society, (Feb. 2010 – Present); Principal, William H. Dunlap & Company (consulting firm)(2005 – Present); President, EQ Rider, Inc., (equestrian clothing sales) (1998 – 2008);	6	None

			Director, Merrimack County Savings Bank (2005 – Present); Director, Merrimack Bank Corp. (2005 – Present)		
Clinton S. Marshall (Born: May 1957)	Trustee	Indefinite Term (April 2003 to present)	Owner, Coastal CFO Solutions, outsource firm offering CFO solutions to businesses (1998 – Present); CFO, Fore River Company (2002 – Present)	6	None

Trustees and Officers who are Interested Persons of the Trust

The following individuals are Trustees or officers of the Trust who are “interested persons” of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

NAME AND AGE	POSITION HELD WITH TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE / LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST FIVE YEARS ¹	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE/OFFICER
Willard L. Umphrey (Born: July 1941)	Trustee, President, Chairman (1985 to present)	Indefinite Term (1985 to present)	Director, U.S. Boston Capital Corporation; President, Pear Tree Advisors, Inc.	6	U.S. Boston Corporation; U.S. Boston Asset Management Corporation; Pear Tree Advisors, Inc.; Pear Tree Partners Management LLC; Unidine Corporation; USB Corporation; U.S. Boston Insurance Agency, Inc.; U.S. Boston Capital Corporation; Woundcheck Laboratories

Leon Okurowski (Born: December 1942)	Vice President, Treasurer (1985 to present)	(1985 to present)	Director and Vice President, U.S. Boston Capital Corporation; Treasurer, Pear Tree Advisors, Inc.; Trustee, Pear Tree Funds (4/17/1985 – 9/30/2004)	N/A	Everest USB Canadian Storage, Inc.; Pear Tree Advisors, Inc.; U.S. Boston Corporation; U.S. Boston Asset Management Corporation; MedCool, Inc., USB Corporation; USB Everest Management, LLC; USB Everest Storage LLC; U.S. Boston Insurance Agency, Inc.; U.S. Boston Capital Corporation; Woundcheck Laboratories
Deborah A. Kessinger (Born: May 1963)	Assistant Clerk and Chief Compliance Officer	(April 2005 to Present)	Senior Counsel (since 9/04), President (since 8/07) and Chief Compliance Officer (since 12/05), U.S. Boston Capital Corporation; Senior Counsel (since 9/2004) and Chief Compliance Officer (since 10/2006), Pear Tree Advisors, Inc.; Chief Compliance Officer and General Counsel, Wainwright Investment Counsel, LLC (investment management firm) (2000-2004); Compliance Attorney, Broadridge Financial Solutions (formerly Forefield, Inc.) (software provider) (2001-2004) and Compliance Consultant (2007 to present)	N/A	None
Diane Hunt (Born: February 1962)	Assistant Treasurer	(June 2010 to Present)	Controller (Since 3/2010) Pear Tree Advisors, Inc.; Accountant (Since 1984) U.S. Boston Capital Corporation	N/A	None
Lori Wessels (Born: May 1970)	Clerk	July 2014 to Present)	Senior Legal Product Manager (since June 2014) Pear Tree Advisors, Inc.; Senior Paralegal, Global Partners LP (8/2012 – 6/2014);	N/A	None

Senior Paralegal, John
Hancock (9/2007 –
5/2012)

Notes:

1. The principal occupations of the Trustees and officers of the Trust for the last five years have been with the employers shown above, although in some cases they have held different positions with such employers.
2. Mr. Umphrey is an “interested person” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust. Mr. Umphrey has been determined to be an “Interested Trustee” by virtue of, among other things, his affiliation with the Manager and the Pear Tree Funds’ distributor, U.S. Boston Capital Corporation (“Distributor”).

Unless disclosed in a table above, no Trustee or officer of the Pear Tree Funds held during the past five years any directorship in a company with a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or subject to the requirements of Section 15(d) of that act or any company registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act.

Leadership Structure, Qualifications and Responsibilities of the Board of Trustees of the Trust

The Trustees of the Trust are responsible for the oversight of the business of the Trust. The Trustees meet periodically throughout the year to oversee the Pear Tree Funds’ activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the Pear Tree Funds and review the Pear Tree Funds’ performance. The Trustees have the authority to take all actions necessary in connection with their oversight of the business affairs of the Trust, including, among other things, approving the investment objectives, policies and procedures for the Pear Tree Funds. The Trust enters into agreements with various entities to manage the day-to-day operations of the Pear Tree Funds, including the Manager and the Sub-Advisers, administrator, transfer agent, distributor and custodian. The Trustees are responsible for approving these service providers, approving the terms of their contracts with the Pear Tree Funds, and exercising general service provider oversight. The Trustees have engaged the Manager to manage each Pear Tree Fund on a day-to-day basis subject to their oversight.

Leadership Structure and the Board of Trustees.

The Trust currently has five Trustees, including four Trustees who are not “interested persons” of any Pear Tree Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (each, an “Independent Trustee”). The other Trustee is affiliated with each of the Manager and the Distributor.

The Trustees have appointed Mr. Umphrey to serve in the role of Chairman. Mr. Umphrey is the President of the Manager and a director of the Distributor. The Independent Trustees have designated Mr. Bulbrook as the Lead Independent Trustee. The Lead Independent Trustee participates in the preparation of agendas for the Trustees’ meetings. The Lead Independent Trustee also acts as a liaison between meetings with the Trust’s officers, other Trustees, the Manager, other service providers and counsel to the Independent Trustees. The Lead Independent Trustee may also perform such other functions as may be requested by the other Independent Trustees from time to time. The Trustees have determined that the Trustees’ leadership and committee structure is appropriate because it provides a structure for the Trustees to work effectively with management and service providers and facilitates the exercise of the Trustees’ independent judgment. The Trustees’ leadership structure permits important roles for the

President of the Manager, who serves as Chairman of the Trust and oversees the Manager's day-to-day management of the Pear Tree Funds, and the Independent Trustees, through the designation of a Lead Independent Trustee and the participation of the other Independent Trustees. In addition, the Audit Committee, the sole Committee of the Trustees, provides for: (a) effective oversight of accounting and financial reporting responsibilities, and (b) the ability to meet independently with independent counsel and outside the presence of management on governance and related issues. Except for any duties specified herein or pursuant to the Trust's Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust or By-laws, the designation of Chairman or Lead Independent Trustee does not impose on such Trustee any duties, obligations or liability that is greater than the duties, obligations or liability imposed on such person as Trustee generally. The Trustees conduct an annual evaluation of the performance of the Trustees, including the effectiveness of (i) the Audit Committee and the structure of having a single committee, (ii) the Trustees' oversight of the Pear Tree Funds, and (iii) the Trustees' development and implementation of governance policies. The leadership structure of the Trustees may be changed, at any time and in the discretion of the Trustees, including in response to changes in circumstances or the characteristics of the Pear Tree Funds.

Oversight of Risk.

The Trustees oversee risk as part of their general oversight of the Pear Tree Funds. The Pear Tree Funds are subject to a number of risks, including investment, compliance, financial, operational and valuation risks. The Pear Tree Funds' officers, the Manager, the Distributor and other Fund service providers perform risk management as part of the day-to-day operations of the Pear Tree Funds. The Trustees recognize that it is not possible to identify all risks that may affect the Pear Tree Funds, and that it is not possible to develop processes or controls to eliminate all risks and their possible effects. Risk oversight is addressed as part of various Trustee and Audit Committee activities, including the following: (a) at regular Trustees' meetings, and on an ad hoc basis as needed, receiving and reviewing reports related to the performance and operations of the Pear Tree Funds; (b) reviewing the compliance policies and procedures of the Trust (including the Pear Tree Funds), the Manager and the Sub-Advisers; (c) meeting with investment personnel to review investment strategies, techniques and the processes used to manage related risks; (d) receiving and reviewing reports regarding key service providers; (e) receiving reports from the Chief Compliance Officer of the Pear Tree Funds and other senior officers of the Trust and the Manager regarding compliance matters affecting the Trust (including the Pear Tree Funds) and their service providers; and (f) meeting with the Manager's personnel to discuss risks related to the Pear Tree Funds' investments. The Trustees may, at any time and in their discretion, change the manner in which they conduct their risk oversight role.

The Trustees have established one standing committee, as described below:

Audit Committee.

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to oversee generally the Trust's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; to oversee generally the quality and objectivity of financial statements and the independent audit thereof; to appoint or replace the independent registered public accounting firm (the "Auditor") for the Trust and to act as a liaison between the Auditor and all of the Trustees. The Audit Committee comprises all of the Independent Trustees. Mr. Marshall is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. In

performing its oversight function the Audit Committee has, among other things, specific power and responsibility to: (a) oversee the Trust's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, internal control over the Trust's financial reporting and, as appropriate, the internal control over financial reporting of service providers; (b) to oversee the quality and objectivity of the Trust's financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (c) to approve the engagement of the Trust's independent auditors and, in connection therewith, to review and evaluate the qualifications, independence and performance of the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm; and (d) to act as a liaison between the Auditor and the Trustees.

The Audit Committee also acts as a nominating committee, as necessary from time to time, to identify, interview and recommend to all of the Trustees candidates for consideration as nominees to serve as Independent Trustees. Neither the Audit Committee nor the Trust has adopted procedures for shareholders to submit recommendations for nomination as a Trustee.

The Audit Committee meets as often as necessary or appropriate to discharge its functions and will meet at least once annually. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014⁵, the Audit Committee met three times.

Trustees' Qualifications and Experience.

The governing documents for the Trust do not set forth any specific qualifications that a person must meet in order to serve as a Trustee. As noted above, a majority of the Trustees are Independent Trustees. Among the attributes and skills common to all Trustees are the ability to review, evaluate and discuss information and proposals provided to them regarding the Pear Tree Funds, the ability to interact effectively with the Manager and other service providers, and the ability to exercise independent business judgment. Each Trustee's ability to perform his duties effectively has been attained through: (a) the individual's business and professional experience and accomplishments; (b) the individual's experience working with the other Trustees and management; (c) the individual's prior experience serving in executive positions and/or on the boards of other companies and organizations; and (d) the individual's educational background, professional training, and/or other experiences. Generally, no one factor is decisive in determining that an individual should serve as a Trustee. Set forth below is a brief description of the specific experience of each Trustee. Additional details regarding the background of each Trustee are included in the chart earlier in this section.

Robert M. Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong has served as a Trustee since 1985. Mr. Armstrong has more than 30 years of business experience in the real estate and consulting areas, including serving as a chief financial officer. Mr. Armstrong has also served on the board of a public company.

John M. Bulbrook. Mr. Bulbrook has served as a Trustee since 1985. He serves as the current Lead Independent Trustee. Mr. Bulbrook has more than 30 years of experience in the insurance and risk management industry, including serving as chief executive officer of a distributor of insurance products.

William H. Dunlap. Mr. Dunlap has served as a Trustee since 2006. Mr. Dunlap has more than 30 years of experience in consumer sales, consulting and non-profit management, including senior management experience. Mr. Dunlap also serves on the board of directors of a bank holding company and its savings bank subsidiary.

Clinton S. Marshall. Mr. Marshall has served as a Trustee since 2003. He currently serves as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Mr. Marshall has over 30 years of business and financial experience, including time as Chief Financial Officer. Through his company Mr. Marshall serves as the chief financial officer and in other financial capacities for a number of startup and more established businesses throughout northern New England. Additionally, Mr. Marshall has also served on the board of directors of other corporations.

Willard L. Umphrey. Mr. Umphrey has served as a Trustee since 1985. He is the President of the Manager and a director of the Distributor.

Trustee Compensation

The Pear Tree Funds currently pay each Independent Trustee an annual retainer of \$29,500. Additionally, the Pear Tree Funds pay each of the Lead Independent Trustee and the Chairperson of the Audit Committee an additional annual retainer of \$3,000. The pro rata share of such compensation paid by the Fund is based on the Fund's average net assets as a percentage of the average net assets of all of the Pear Tree Funds.

COMPENSATION TABLE
for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from the Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From the Trust and Fund Complex Paid to Trustee
Robert M. Armstrong	\$28,00029,500	N/A	N/A	\$28,00029,500
John M. Bulbrook	\$34,00032,500	N/A	N/A	\$34,00032,500
William H. Dunlap	\$28,00029,500	N/A	N/A	\$28,00029,500
Clinton S. Marshall	\$34,00032,500	N/A	N/A	\$34,00032,500

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, each Independent Trustee was paid a retainer of \$28,00029,500 per annum. Additionally, the Chairman of the Audit Committee was paid an additional retainer of \$3,000 per annum.

The Second Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust of the Trust provides that the Pear Tree Funds will indemnify their Trustees and officers against liabilities and expenses incurred in connection with litigation in which they may be involved because of their offices with the Pear Tree Funds, except if it is determined in the manner specified in the Second Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust that they have not acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that their actions were in the best interests of the Trust or that such indemnification would relieve any officer or Trustee of any liability to the Trust or its shareholders by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties. The Pear Tree Funds, at their expense, will provide liability insurance for the benefit of their Trustees and officers.

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At June 30, 2014⁵, the officers and Trustees as a group owned in the aggregate the following percentages of outstanding Ordinary Shares and Institutional Shares.*

	Ordinary Shares	Institutional Shares
Pear Tree Columbia Polaris Small Cap Fund	0.43%	25.75%
Pear Tree Quality Fund	0.73%	7.43% <u>[TO BE COMPLETED]</u>
Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund	0.51%	15.32%
Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund	0.00%	0.17%
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund	0.12%	0.65%
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund	0.64%	8.90%

* Reflects ownership by the Manager and Distributor. Mr. Okurowski and Mr. Umphrey are majority owners of the Manager and Distributor.

TRUSTEE SHARE OWNERSHIP TABLE*
For the Calendar Year ended December 31, 2013⁴

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Small Cap Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Quality Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Emerging Markets Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Foreign Value Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Foreign Value Small Cap Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Pear Tree Fund Complex</u>
Robert M. Armstrong	None	\$50,001-\$100,000	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	Over \$100,000
John M. Bulbrook	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000 <u>[TO BE COMPLETED]</u>	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
William H. Dunlap	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	\$50,001-\$100,000
Clinton S. Marshall	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	\$10,001-\$50,000

INTERESTED TRUSTEE:

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Small Cap Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Quality Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Emerging Markets Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Foreign Value Fund</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Foreign Small Cap Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Pear Tree Fund Complex</u>
Willard L. Umphrey	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

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PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS*

As of July 15, 2014, each of the following persons owned 5 percent or more of the classes of the following Funds. Beneficial owners of 25 percent or more of Class are presumed to be in control of the Class for the purposes of voting on certain matters submitted to shareholders.

[TO BE COMPLETED]

PEAR TREE
COLUMBIAPOLARIS
SMALL CAP FUND

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>% OF OUTSTANDING ORDINARY SHARES</u>
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Joseph E. Kasputys
1000 Winter Street, Suite 4310
Waltham, MA 02451

14.62%

% OF OUTSTANDING INSTITUTIONAL SHARES

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U.S. Bank
c/o Dickson Home Co
P.O. Box 1787
Milwaukee, WI 53201

19.18%

Rhys H. Williams
135 Rose Lane
Haverford, PA 19041

17.45%

Elizabeth Shoemaker House
5424 Wisconsin Avenue
Suite 700
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

10.06%

U.S. Bank
c/o Hurt Humblind Co
P.O. Box 1787
Milwaukee, WI 53201

8.82%

	Willard L. Umphrey 55-Old-Bedford-Road Lincoln, MA-01773	8.07%	
	US-Boston-PSRP a/c-Willard L. Umphrey 55-Old-Bedford-Road Lincoln, MA-01773	7.38%	
	USB-Corporation (401K-Plan) 55-Old-Bedford-Road Lincoln, MA-01773	6.51%	
	Leon-Okurowski 294-Elm-Street Concord, MA-01742	5.52%	
PEAR TREE QUALITY FUND	NAME AND ADDRESS	% OF OUTSTANDING ORDINARY SHARES	Formatted: Centered
	Joseph E. Kasputys 1000-Winter-Street, Suite-4310 Waltham, MA-02451	15.22%	
		% OF OUTSTANDING INSTITUTIONAL SHARES	Formatted: Centered Formatted: Centered
	National-Financial-Services-Corp For-exclusive-benefit-of-our-customers 200-Liberty-Street New York, NY-10281	68.30%	Formatted Table
	USB-Corporation (401K-Plan) 55-Old-Bedford-Road Lincoln, MA-01773	9.40%	Formatted: Centered
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PEAR TREE PANAGORA DYNAMIC EMERGING MARKETS FUND	NAME AND ADDRESS	% OF OUTSTANDING ORDINARY SHARES	
	National-Financial-Services-Corp For-exclusive-benefit-of-our-customers 200-Liberty-Street New York, NY-10281	15.20%	
	Joseph E. Kasputys 1000-Winter-Street, Suite-4310 Waltham, MA-02451	10.73%	
	Charles-Schwab-and-Company,-Inc. Attention-Mutual-Fund-Department 101-Montgomery-Street	6.21%	
SAI - 41			

San Francisco, CA 94104

% OF OUTSTANDING INSTITUTIONAL SHARES

New York Life
169 Lackawanna Avenue
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Willard L. Umphrey
55 Old Bedford Road
Lincoln, MA 01773

USB Corporation
(PSRP — Willard Umphrey, Trustee)
55 Old Bedford Road
Lincoln, MA 01773

21.09%

5.70%

5.49%

**PEAR TREE
PANAGORA RISK
PARITY EMERGING
MARKETS FUND**

NAME AND ADDRESS

% OF OUTSTANDING ORDINARY SHARES

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Joseph E. Kasputys
1000 Winter Street, Suite 4310
Waltham, MA 02451

Lowell Anesthesiology Service
60 East Street, Suite 1300
Methuen, MA 01844-4547

Steven Krugman
301 Country Club Road
Newton, MA 02459-3148

60.21%

17.50%

7.91%

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% OF OUTSTANDING INSTITUTIONAL SHARES

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Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging
Markets Fund
55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202
Lincoln, MA 01773

99.51%

**PEAR TREE
POLARIS FOREIGN
VALUE FUND**

NAME AND ADDRESS

% OF OUTSTANDING ORDINARY SHARES

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National Financial Services Corp
For exclusive benefit of our customers
200 Liberty Street
New York, NY 10281

Charles Schwab and Company, Inc.
Attention Mutual Fund Department
101 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

72.90%

6.29%

% OF OUTSTANDING INSTITUTIONAL SHARES

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National Financial Services Corp
For exclusive benefit of our customers
200 Liberty Street

52.85%

New York, NY 10281

Charles Schwab and Company, Inc.
Attention Mutual Fund Department
101 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

11.68%

**PEAR TREE
POLARIS FOREIGN
VALUE SMALL CAP
FUND**

NAME AND ADDRESS

% OF OUTSTANDING ORDINARY SHARES

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National Financial Services Corp
For exclusive benefit of our customers
200 Liberty Street
New York, NY 10281

14.23%

Charles Schwab and Company, Inc.
Attention Mutual Fund Department
101 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

13.51%

Joseph E. Kasputys
1000 Winter Street, Suite 4310
Waltham, MA 02451

11.88%

% OF OUTSTANDING INSTITUTIONAL SHARES

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Merrill Lynch
Attn: Fund Admin
4800 Deer Lake Drive East - 2nd Floor
Jacksonville, FL 32246-6486

19.19%

Charles Schwab and Company, Inc.
Attention Mutual Fund Department
101 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

18.69%

National Financial Services Corp
For exclusive benefit of our customers
200 Liberty Street
New York, NY 10281

13.71%

Willard Umphrey
55 Old Bedford Road
Lincoln, MA 01773

6.29%

UMBSC & Co
P.O. Box 419260 MS 1010405
Kansas City, MO 64141-6260

6.09%

Ameritrade
P.O. Box 2226
Omaha, NE 68103-2226

5.55%

Bernard R. Horn Jr. and
Lorraine B. Horn JTWROS
99 Beaver Road
Reading, MA 01867

5.42%

THE MANAGER AND THE SUB-ADVISERS

The Manager

The Manager is an affiliate of U.S. Boston Capital Corporation, the Pear Tree Funds' Distributor, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Boston Corporation. Willard L. Umphrey, CFA, President and Trustee of the Trust, Leon Okurowski, Treasurer of the Trust, individually and jointly with their spouses, together own 100 percent of the Manager's outstanding voting securities. Messrs. Umphrey and Okurowski also are affiliates of U.S. Boston Capital Corporation.

The Management Contract

Under the terms of the management agreement (the "Management Contract"), the Manager may, subject to the approval of the Trustees, manage a Pear Tree Fund itself or select a sub-adviser to manage the Fund. In the latter case, the Manager monitors the Sub-Advisers' investment program and results, reviews brokerage matters, oversees compliance by the Pear Tree Funds with various federal and state statutes and the Pear Tree Funds' own investment objectives, policies, and restrictions and carries out the directives of the Trustees. In each case, the Manager also provides the Pear Tree Funds with office space, office equipment, and personnel necessary to operate and administer the Pear Tree Funds' business, and provides general management and administrative services to the Pear Tree Funds, including overall supervisory responsibility for the management and investment of the Pear Tree Funds' securities portfolios and for the provision of services by third parties such as the Pear Tree Funds' custodian.

The Management Contract continues in force from year to year, but only so long as its continuance is approved at least annually by (i) vote, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose, of a majority of those Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Manager or the Pear Tree Funds, and by (ii) either the majority vote of all the Trustees or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Pear Tree Fund. The Management Contract automatically terminates on assignment, and is terminable on 60 days' written notice by either party.

In addition to the management fee, the Pear Tree Funds pay all expenses not assumed by the Manager, including, without limitation, fees and expenses of the Trustees, interest charges, taxes, brokerage commissions, expenses of issue or redemption of shares, fees and expenses of registering and qualifying the Trust and shares of the respective Pear Tree Funds for distribution under federal and state laws and regulations, charges of custodians, auditing and legal expenses, expenses of determining net asset value of the Pear Tree Funds' shares, reports to shareholders, expenses of meetings of shareholders, expenses of printing and mailing Prospectuses and proxies to existing shareholders, and their proportionate share of insurance premiums and professional association dues or assessments.

Pear Tree Fund expenses generally are allocated among and charged to the assets of the respective the Pear Tree Funds, and then further allocated between the class thereof in accordance with the Pear Tree Funds' Multi-class Plan pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act (the "18f-3 Plan"). Allocations for most expenses (other than those expenses that may be specifically allocated to a specific Pear Tree Fund and class) are based on the relative net assets of each Pear Tree Fund and Class. In addition, the ~~Board~~ Trustees approve fee waivers and expense reimbursements for certain costs associated with providing regulatory and compliance services to the Pear Tree Funds. For the twelve months ended

March 31, 2014⁵, the Trustees have approved reimbursements that amounted to ~~\$192,791~~^{\$}. The Pear Tree Funds are also responsible for such non-recurring expenses as may arise, including litigation in which the Pear Tree Funds may be a party, and other expenses as determined by the Trustees. The Pear Tree Funds may have an obligation to indemnify their officers and Trustees with respect to such litigation.

The Pear Tree Funds and the Manager have received an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Manager, subject to certain conditions, to enter into or amend an agreement with a Sub-Adviser (an “Advisory Contract”) without obtaining shareholder approval. With Trustee approval, the Manager may employ a new Sub-Adviser for a Pear Tree Fund, change the terms of the Advisory Contracts, or enter into new Advisory Contracts with an unaffiliated Sub-Adviser. The Manager retains ultimate responsibility to oversee the Sub-Advisers and to recommend their hiring, termination, and replacement. Shareholders of a Pear Tree Fund continue to have the right to terminate the Advisory Contract applicable to that Pear Tree Fund at any time by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Pear Tree Fund. Shareholders will be notified of any Sub-Adviser changes or other material amendments to an Advisory Contract that occurs under these arrangements.

As compensation for services rendered, each Pear Tree Fund, other than Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund and, on and after January 1, 2015, Pear Tree Polaris Small Cap Fund, pays the Manager a monthly management fee at the annual rate of 1.00 percent of the average daily net assets. As compensation for services rendered, Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund pays the Manager a monthly management fee at an annual rate as follows: when the average daily net assets of Risk Parity Fund are between \$0 and \$300 million, the fee is 0.60 percent; when the average daily net assets of Risk Parity Fund are between \$300 million and \$600 million, the fee is 0.65 percent; and when the average daily net assets of Risk Parity Fund exceed \$600 million, the fee is 0.70 percent. On and after January 1, 2015, as compensation for services rendered, Pear Tree Polaris Small Cap Fund pays the Manager a monthly management fee at an annual rate of 0.80 percent of average daily net assets

The Manager received fees for services rendered for the three most recently ended fiscal years as follows:

Fund Name ¹	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,		
	2012 ³	2013 ⁴	2014 ⁵
Pear Tree Columbia Polaris Small Cap Fund	\$1,038,222 981,729	\$981,729 1,188,645	\$1,188,645 \$
Pear Tree Quality Fund	\$664,924 799,814*	\$799,814 852,998*	\$852,998 \$
Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund	\$1,622,541 530,028	\$1,530,028 256,893	\$1,256,893 \$
Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund	N/A	N/A \$118,092	\$118,092 \$
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund	\$4,229,947 6,082,874	\$6,082,874 11,310,328	\$11,310,328 \$
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund	\$923,407 965,507	\$965,507 1,286,369	\$1,286,369 \$

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* Includes waiver by the manager of its management fee in the amount of \$~~117,339 for 2012~~, \$148,138 for 2013, and \$284,331 for 2014, and \$_____ for 2015.

¹ Pear Tree Columbia Micro Cap Fund~~-~~ was terminated and liquidated as of December 19, 2012. Prior to Micro Cap Fund's termination, as compensation for services rendered, the Fund paid the Manager a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.47% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The amount of \$31,750 was paid for services rendered to the Micro Cap Fund during the period from April 1 through December 19, 2012.

A discussion regarding the basis for the ~~Board's~~ Trustees' approval of the Management Contract and each Advisory Contract relating to a Pear Tree Fund was included in the Pear Tree Fund's Semi-Annual report to shareholders for the period ended September 30, 201~~3~~⁴. You can request the Pear Tree Fund's most recent annual and semi-annual reports free of charge, by contacting your plan sponsor, broker-dealer, or financial intermediary, or by contacting a Pear Tree Fund representative at 1-800-326-2151. The reports are also available, free of charge, on www.pearreeffunds.com.

Fee Waivers/Expense Limitations.

Pear Tree ~~Columbia~~ Quality Fund

[The Manager has agreed until July 31, 2016 to waive such portion of the management fees that it would otherwise receive under its agreement with Pear Tree Funds for serving as investment manager to Quality Fund, such that the aggregate management fee that the Manager would receive during the waiver period for serving as the investment manager of Quality Fund would be calculated using \(a\) an annual rate of 0.75 percent for the first \\$125 million of Quality Fund's net assets, and \(b\) an annual rate of 0.50 percent for Quality Fund's net assets in excess of \\$125 million. The Trustees have the right to terminate this arrangement in its discretion.](#)

[For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 the Manager waived its management fee and reimbursed Pear Tree Quality Fund for its expenses in the aggregate amount of \\$_____.](#)

Pear Tree Polaris Small Cap Fund

The Manager is contractually obligated to assume expenses of Pear Tree ~~Columbia~~ Polaris Small Cap Fund, if necessary, in order to reduce its total expenses to no more than 2.00 percent of average daily net assets for any fiscal year. This agreement limits expenses at the fund level and not at the individual share class level. Accordingly, the fees of any individual class may be higher than the expense limitation because the expense limit calculation adds the expenses of the different classes together and then divides that number by the total average net assets of the Pear Tree Fund. Expenses eligible for reimbursement under all applicable expense limitations do not include interest, taxes, brokerage commissions or extraordinary expenses. As a result, and as indicated above, total expenses may be higher than the expense limitation applicable for the Pear Tree Fund. No such reductions in compensation were necessary for the fiscal year ended March 31, 201~~4~~⁵.

Pear Tree Quality Fund

The Manager has agreed until July 31, 2015 to waive such portion of the management fees that it would otherwise receive under its agreement with Pear Tree Funds for serving as investment manager to Quality Fund, such that the aggregate management fee that the Manager would receive during the waiver period for serving as the investment manager of Quality Fund would be calculated using (a) an annual rate of 0.75 percent for the first \$125 million of Quality Fund's net assets, and (b) an annual rate of 0.50 percent for Quality Fund's net assets in excess of \$125 million. The Trustees have the right to terminate this arrangement in its discretion.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 the Manager waived its management fee and reimbursed Pear Tree Quality Fund for its expenses in the aggregate amount of \$286,165.

The Sub-Advisers

Pear Tree Columbia Small Cap Fund & Pear Tree Quality Fund

Columbia Partners, L.L.C., Investment Management, ("Columbia") 5425 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 700, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815 serves as the Sub-Adviser to ~~each of Pear Tree Columbia Small Cap Fund and Pear Tree Quality Fund.~~ As of June 30, 2014, Columbia had approximately ~~2.9~~ \$ billion in assets under management for individual, pension plan and endowment accounts and other institutional accounts. ~~Until January 27, 2011, Analytic Investors, LLC ("Analytic"), 555 West Fifth Street, 50th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90013, served as Sub-Adviser to Pear Tree Quality Fund.~~

Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund & Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund

PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. ("PanAgora"), 470 Atlantic Avenue, 8th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02110 serves as Sub-Adviser to ~~Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund and Risk Parity Fund.~~ As of June 30, 2014, PanAgora had approximately \$40 billion in assets under management in portfolios of institutional pension and endowment funds, among others. Putnam Investments LLC, an investment Sub-Adviser which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Great West Lifeco, Inc., is a majority owner and thus a control person of PanAgora.

Pear Tree Polaris Small Cap Fund, Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund & Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund

Polaris Capital Management, LLC. ("Polaris"), 121 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110 serves as Sub-Adviser to ~~Pear Tree Polaris each of Small Cap Fund, Foreign Value Fund, and Foreign Value Small Cap Fund.~~ As of June 30, 2014, Polaris had ~~\$5.2~~ \$ billion under management for institutional clients and wealthy individuals. ~~Bernard R. Horn, Jr. is the majority owner and is thus a control person of Polaris.~~ Until January 1, 2015, Columbia served as Sub-Adviser to Small Cap Fund.

Advisory Contracts

The Manager has an Advisory Contract relating to a Pear Tree Fund with the Sub-Adviser to that Fund. The terms of each Advisory Contract generally are the same. Pursuant to each Advisory Contract, the Sub-Adviser to the Pear Tree Fund furnishes an investment program for the Fund (except in the case of

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Pear Tree Quality Fund, in which the Manager selects the target portfolio), makes investment decisions on behalf of the Pear Tree Fund, places all orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio investments for the Pear Tree Fund's account with brokers or dealers selected by such Sub-Adviser and may perform certain limited, related administrative functions in connection therewith.

The Advisory Contract provides that it will continue in force for two years from its date, and from year to year thereafter, but only so long as its continuance is approved at least annually by (i) vote, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose, of a majority of those Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Sub-Adviser, the Manager or the Pear Tree Funds, and by (ii) either the majority vote of all of the Trustees or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Pear Tree Fund. The Advisory Contract may be terminated without penalty by vote of the Trustees or the shareholders of the Pear Tree Fund, or by the Manager on not less than 30 days' written notice or more than 60 days' written notice or by the Sub-Adviser on not less than 30 days' or more than 60 days' written notice. The Advisory Contract may be amended without a vote of the shareholders of the Pear Tree Fund. The Advisory Contract also terminates without payment of any penalty in the event of its assignment and in the event that for any reason the Management Contract between the Trust and the Manager terminates generally or terminates with respect to the Pear Tree Fund.

The Advisory Contract provides that the Sub-Adviser shall not be subject to any liability to the Pear Tree Funds or to the Manager or to any shareholder of the Pear Tree Funds for any act or omission in the course of or connected with the rendering of services thereunder in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its duties on the part of the Sub-Adviser.

For services rendered, the Manager pays to the Sub-Adviser of the Pear Tree Fund a fee based on a percentage of the average daily total net assets of the Pear Tree Fund. The fee for each Pear Tree Fund is determined separately. Currently, the fees paid by the Manager to the Sub-Advisers are as follows:

	Advisory Fee Rates
Pear Tree ColumbiaPolaris Small Cap Fund*	<p>0.4725% of average daily total net assetsthe first \$100 million.</p> <p>0.30% of the next \$100 million.</p> <p>0.325% of amounts in excess of \$200 million.</p>
Pear Tree Quality Fund*	<p>0.10% of the first \$100 million,</p> <p>0.08% of the next \$150 million, and</p> <p>0.06% of amounts in excess of \$250 million, with a \$100,000 annual minimum.</p>
Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund	<p>0.47% of the first \$300 million of average daily net assets, and</p> <p>0.50% of amounts in excess of \$300 million of average daily net assets</p>

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Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund	0.25% if average daily net assets are between \$0 and \$300 million 0.30% if average daily net assets are between \$300 million and \$600 million 0.35% if average daily net assets exceed \$600 million.
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund	0.35% of the first \$35 million, 0.40% of amounts in excess of \$35 million but less than \$200 million and 0.50% of assets in excess of \$200 million of average daily total net assets
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund	0.35% of the first \$35 million and 0.40% of amounts in excess of \$35 million but less than \$200 million and 0.50% of amounts in excess of \$200 million.

* Prior to January 27, 2011, this 1, 2015, Small Cap Fund was managed by Analytic, who Columbia, which for the periods covered was paid a fee based at the rates of 0.4547 percent of the first \$100 million and 0.40 percent of amounts in excess of \$100 million Fund's daily total net assets.

For services rendered for the three most recently ended fiscal years, the applicable Sub-Adviser received fees of, as follows:

	Fiscal Years Ended March 31,			
	Sub-Adviser	20123	20134	20145
Pear Tree Columbia Polaris Small Cap Fund	Columbia Polaris*	\$487,964461,413	\$461,413558,663	\$558,663\$
Pear Tree Quality Fund	Columbia*	\$100,000**198	\$100,198112,035	\$112,035\$
Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund	PanAgora	\$667,628719,113	\$719,113590,740	\$590,740\$
Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund	PanAgora	N/A	N/A\$49,201	\$49,201\$
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund	Polaris	\$1,897,4732,823,937	\$2,823,9375,437,664	\$5,437,664\$

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Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund	Polaris	\$351,863,368,703	\$368,703,497,048	\$497,048\$
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* Prior to January 27, 2011, this 1, 2015, Small Cap Fund was managed by Analytic Columbia. In the year ended March 31, 2011, Analytic 2015, Columbia received \$187,654 sub-advisory fees in the aggregate amount of \$ and Columbia Polaris received \$17,268.

** Represents the minimum annual fee for sub-advisory fees in the Pear Tree Quality Fund through February 2013, aggregate amount of \$.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers for the Pear Tree Fund are listed below. In some instances a portfolio manager manages other investment companies and/or investment accounts in addition to the Pear Tree Fund for which he or she serves as portfolio manager. The following tables show, as of March 31, 2014, the number of accounts each portfolio manager managed in each of the listed categories and the total assets in the accounts managed within each category. The tables also show the number of accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account, if any, and the total assets in those accounts.

[TO BE COMPLETED]

Pear Tree Columbia Polaris Small Cap Fund – Columbia Polaris (as of March 31, 2014)

Portfolio Manager:	Category	Number of All Accounts	Total Assets of All Accounts*	Number of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee	Total Assets of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee
Robert A. von Pentz, Bernard R. Horn, Jr.	Registered Investment Companies	2	\$ 242 million	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	None	\$ 0	None	\$ 0
	Other Accounts	126	\$ 1.7 billion	1	\$ 18 million
Rhys Williams, Sumanta Biswas, CFA	Registered Investment Companies	1	\$ 117 million	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$ 173 million	1	\$ 173 million
	Other Accounts	48	\$ 1 billion	2	\$ 106 million
Bin Xiao, CFA	Registered Investment Companies				
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles				
	Other Accounts				

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* For registered investment companies, assets represent net assets of all open-end investment companies and gross assets of all closed-end investment companies, excluding Pear Tree Funds.

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Pear Tree Quality Fund – Columbia (as of March 31, 2014⁵)

Portfolio Manager:	Category	Number of All Accounts	Total Assets of All Accounts*	Number of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee	Total Assets of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee
Robert A. von Pentz	Registered Investment Companies	2	\$ 242 million	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	None	\$ 0	None	\$ 0
	Other Accounts	126	\$ 1.7 billion	1	\$ 18 million

* For registered investment companies, assets represent net assets of all open-end investment companies and gross assets of all closed-end investment companies.

Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund – PanAgora (as of March 31, 2014⁵)

Portfolio Manager:	Category	Number of All Accounts	Total Assets of All Accounts*	Number of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee	Total Assets of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee
Dmitri Kantsyrev, Ph.D., CFA	Registered Investment Companies	3	\$ 617 million	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	39	\$ 6.1 billion	1	\$ 174 million
	Other Accounts	37	\$ 10.6 billion	9	\$ 2.2 billion
Jane Zhao, Ph.D.	Registered Investment Companies	3	\$ 617 million	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	39	\$ 6.1 billion	1	\$ 174 million
	Other Accounts	37	\$ 10.6 billion	9	\$ 2.2 billion

* For registered investment companies, assets represent net assets of all open-end investment companies and gross assets of all closed-end investment companies.

Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund – PanAgora (as of March 31, 2014⁵)

Portfolio Manager:	Category	Number of All Accounts	Total Assets of All Accounts*	Number of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee	Total Assets of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee
Edward Qian	Registered Investment Companies	3	\$ 491 million	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	15	\$ 1.7 billion	1	\$ 398 million
	Other Accounts	61	\$ 3.6 billion	10	\$ 561 million
Mark Barnes	Registered Investment Companies	2	\$ 456 million	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled	2	\$ 529 million	1	\$ 398 million

	Investment Vehicles				
	Other Accounts	8	\$ 739-million	1	\$ 453-million
Nicholas Alonso					
	Registered Investment Companies	2	\$ 456-million	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$ 130-million	None	\$ 0
	Other Accounts	8	\$ 739-million	1	\$ 453-million

* For registered investment companies, assets represent net assets of all open-end investment companies and gross assets of all closed-end investment companies.

Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund - Polaris (as of March 31, 2014⁵)

Portfolio Manager:	Category	Number of All Accounts	Total Assets of All Accounts*	Number of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee	Total Assets of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee	
Bernard R. Horn, Jr.	Registered Investment Companies	5	\$ 1.67-billion	None	\$ 0	Formatted: Font: Calibri
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$ 3.86-billion	None	\$ 0	Formatted: Font: Calibri
	Other Accounts	14	\$ 987-million	None	\$ 0	Formatted: Font: Calibri
Sumanta Biswas, CFA	Registered Investment Companies	5	\$ 1.67-billion	None	\$ 0	Formatted: Font: Calibri
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$ 3.86-billion	None	\$ 0	Formatted: Font: Calibri
	Other Accounts	14	\$ 987-million	None	\$ 0	Formatted: Font: Calibri
Bin Xiao, CFA	Registered Investment Companies	5	\$ 1.67-billion	None	\$ 0	Formatted: Font: Calibri
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$ 3.86-billion	None	\$ 0	Formatted: Font: Calibri
	Other Accounts	14	\$ 987-million	None	\$ 0	Formatted: Font: Calibri

Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund – Polaris (as of March 31, 2014⁵)

Portfolio Manager:	Category	Number of All Accounts	Total Assets of All Accounts*	Number of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee	Total Assets of Accounts Paying a Performance Fee
Bernard R. Horn, Jr.	Registered Investment Companies	5	\$ 1.67-billion	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$ 3.86-billion	None	\$ 0

	Other Accounts	14	\$ 987 million	None	\$ 0
Sumanta Biswas, CFA	Registered Investment Companies	5	\$ 1.67 billion	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$ 3.86 billion	None	\$ 0
	Other Accounts	14	\$ 487 million	None	\$ 0
Bin Xiao, CFA	Registered Investment Companies	5	\$ 1.67 billion	None	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$ 3.86 billion	None	\$ 0
	Other Accounts	14	\$ 987 million	None	\$ 0

* For registered investment companies, assets represent net assets of all open-end investment companies and gross assets of all closed-end investment companies excluding the Pear Tree Funds.

The following table shows the dollar range of shares of a Fund that were beneficially owned by each portfolio manager as of ~~the Pear Tree Fund's most recently ended fiscal year~~ [March 31, 2015](#).

[TO BE COMPLETED]

Pear Tree Fund (Portfolio Manager)	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Owned						
	None	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000
Pear Tree Columbia Polaris Small Cap Fund (Columbia) Polaris							
Robert A. von Pentz Bernard R. Horn, Jr.	X						
Rhys Williams Sumanta Biswas, CFA Bin Xiao, CPA							X
Pear Tree Quality Fund (Columbia)	None	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000
Robert A. von Pentz	X						
Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund (PanAgora)	None	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000
Dmitri Kantsyrev, Ph.D., CFA	X						
Jane Zhao, Ph.D.	X						
Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund (PanAgora)	None	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000
Edward Qian	X						
Mark Barnes	X						
Nicholas Alonso							
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund (Polaris)	None	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000
Bernard R. Horn, Jr.							X
Sumanta Biswas, CFA				X			
Bin Xiao, CFA	X						
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund (Polaris)	None	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000
Bernard R. Horn, Jr.							X
Sumanta Biswas, CFA				X			

Bin Xiao, CFA				X			
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Conflicts of Interest

It is possible that conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a portfolio managers' management of the Pear Tree Fund's investments on the one hand and the investments of other accounts for which the portfolio manager is responsible on the other. For example, a portfolio manager may have conflicts of interest in allocating management time, resources and investment opportunities among the Pear Tree Fund and other accounts he or she advises. In addition, due to differences in the investment strategies or restrictions between the Pear Tree Fund and the other accounts, a portfolio manager may take action with respect to another account that differs from the action taken with respect to the Pear Tree Fund. In some cases, another account managed by a portfolio manager may compensate the investment sub-adviser based on the performance of the securities held by that account. The existence of such a performance based fee may create additional conflicts of interest for the portfolio manager in the allocation of management time, resources and investment opportunities. Whenever conflicts of interest arise, the portfolio manager will endeavor to exercise his or her discretion in a manner that he or she believes is equitable to all interested persons.

Sub-Adviser Compensation Structure and Method Used to Determine Compensation

Columbia

The portfolio managers are compensated with a base salary, bonus, and dividends from their ownership of Columbia. The base salary is fixed. The bonus is based on a formula which takes into account the revenues generated by each product category (based upon a fixed percentage of any applicable management fees received) and by the relative performance vs. comparable peer group managers. The universe of managers against which we measure our portfolio managers' performance is the PSN Small Cap manager universe which we analyze using SPAR, a research tool made available to us through FactSet. The universe tracks the performance of institutional managers managing portfolios of a similar investment style and allows us to determine how our managers' performance compares to other managers with similar styles. Our managers are incented to perform well over time and the weightings for performance – both against the benchmark and the peer group – are measured on the average of rolling 12 month and 36 month periods to ensure that short term results do not drive compensation. Mr. Williams manages certain hedged assets, including the Victor Equity Fund, all of which are eligible for performance fees as well as management fees, from which he receives a fixed percentage of any fees paid to Columbia. In addition, both receive income distributions based on a fixed formula of the profitability of Columbia in proportion to their ownership. Overall compensation is structured to reward employees for their individual and company accomplishments based on investment performance, effectiveness, and client satisfaction.

PanAgora

Portfolio managers at PanAgora for Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund and Pear Tree PanAgora Emerging Markets Risk Parity Fund receive a fixed base salary and a discretionary bonus. Discretionary bonuses are based on total firm performance as well as individual employee objectives which may include investment performance as measured against the performance of the S&P 500 Index, the Russell 2000 Index, the MSCI EM Index and the MSCI EAFE and each portfolio manager's role in raising or retaining assets. PanAgora may consider sharing a portion of a performance fee, if applicable received with the management team.

Polaris

All cash flow earned by the firm is distributed to personnel annually in the form of a salary, bonus, retirement plan contribution or equity compensation. Cash flow of the firm is a direct function of the amount of assets under management. At the senior level, bonus ranges from 0 percent to unlimited upside since base salary is kept at a minimum. The typical bonus range is more than 75 percent of base. At the junior level the bonus currently represents 0 percent to 50 percent of base. Overall compensation is based on annual firm profits which are a function of assets under management, and therefore, performance. There is no formal split between specific performance targets and subjective criteria.

DISTRIBUTOR AND DISTRIBUTION PLAN

Distributor.

U.S. Boston Capital Corporation, 55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202, Lincoln, MA 01773 ("Distributor"), a Massachusetts corporation organized April 23, 1970, is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act") and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). The Distributor is an affiliate of the Manager by virtue of being under common ownership with the Manager. The Distributor acts as the principal distributor of the Pear Tree Funds' shares pursuant to a written agreement ("Distribution Agreement"). Under the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of shares of the Pear Tree Funds and will purchase shares for resale only against orders for shares. The Distribution Agreement requires the Distributor to use its best efforts to secure purchasers for shares of the Pear Tree Funds.

Distribution Plan.

Each Pear Tree Fund has adopted a distribution plan (the "12b-1 Plan") on behalf of its Ordinary Shares pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act to pay for the marketing and distribution of the Pear Tree Fund's Ordinary Shares including all expenses of preparing, printing and distributing advertising and sales literature and for services provided to shareholders of the Pear Tree Fund's Ordinary shares. The fee is not directly tied to the Distributor's expenses. If expenses exceed the Distributor's fees, the Pear Tree Fund is not required to reimburse the Distributor for excess expenses; if the Distributor's fees exceed the expenses of distribution, the Distributor may realize a profit.

Each Pear Tree Fund pays the Distributor a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.25 percent of the average daily net asset value of the Pear Tree Fund's Ordinary Shares held in shareholder accounts opened during the period the 12b-1 Plan is in effect, as determined at the close of each business day during the month.

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For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014⁵, the Pear Tree Funds paid to the Distributor fees pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan as follows:

	Ordinary Shares
Pear Tree Columbia Polaris Small Cap Fund	\$274,610\$
Pear Tree Quality Fund	\$265,578\$
Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund	\$326,671\$
Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund	\$700\$
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund	\$2,090,838\$
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund	\$254,544\$

Rule 12b-1 provides that any payments made by an investment company to a distributor must be made pursuant to a written plan describing all material aspects of the proposed financing of distributions and that all agreements with any person relating to implementation of the 12b-1 Plan must be in writing. Continuance of the 12b-1 Plan and the Distribution Agreement is subject to annual approval by a vote of the Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Pear Tree Funds and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the plan or related agreements (“Qualified Trustees”), cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose. The 12b-1 Plan may be terminated as to a Pear Tree Fund by the vote of a majority of the Qualified Trustees, or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Pear Tree Fund. All material amendments to the 12b-1 Plan as they relate to a Pear Tree Fund must be approved by the Qualified Trustees and any amendment to increase materially the amount to be spent pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan must be approved by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Pear Tree Fund. The Trustees review quarterly a written report of the amounts so expended and the purposes for which such expenditures were made. The 12b-1 Plans also terminate automatically upon assignment.

Marketing and Intermediary Support Payments/Revenue Sharing Arrangements

In addition to payments made by the Pear Tree Funds to the Distributor under the 12b-1 Plan, to support distribution and servicing efforts, the Manager may make payments to certain intermediaries or their affiliates (including the Pear Tree Funds’ Distributor) out of its own assets (and not the Pear Tree Funds’ assets).

In this regard, the Manager currently pays the Distributor a monthly fee at the annual rate of up to (a) 0.30 percent of the average net asset value of Institutional Shares of the Pear Tree Funds held by shareholder accounts for which certain employee sales agents of the Distributor are named as broker-of-record, and (b) 0.25 percent of the average net asset value of Ordinary Shares of the Pear Tree Funds held by shareholder accounts for which certain employee sales agents of the Distributor are named as broker-of-record. In addition, the Manager may pay, as needed, additional amounts to support distribution and servicing efforts.

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The Manager also maintains the discretion to pay fees out of its own assets to unaffiliated brokers in excess of the amount paid out to such brokers by the Distributor pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan as a condition of such unaffiliated brokers agreeing to sell shares of the Pear Tree Funds. In this regard, the Manager has established arrangements for the Pear Tree Funds to be included on platforms or “supermarkets” sponsored by a number of unaffiliated brokers. Participation in these systems generally involves fixed set-up fees and ongoing fees based upon the higher of either a percentage of assets (up to 0.40 percent under certain current arrangements) in the subject Pear Tree Fund(s) maintained through the platform or a flat fee. Such fees are first paid out of fees received by the Distributor pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan, to the extent applicable to a class of the Pear Tree Funds, and any remainder is paid by the Manager out of its own assets (and not the Pear Tree Funds’ assets).

The Manager and the Distributor (“Pear Tree Affiliates”) make these payments from their own resources (and not out of the assets of the Pear Tree Funds), which include resources that derive from compensation for providing services to the Pear Tree Funds. Such additional payments are not reflected in and do not change the expenses paid by investors for the purchase of a share of the Pear Tree Funds as set forth in the “Fees and Expenses” table in the Prospectus. These additional payments are described below. The Pear Tree Funds, the Manager and the Sub-Advisers do not consider an intermediary’s sales of Pear Tree Fund shares as a factor when choosing brokers or dealers to effect portfolio transactions for the Pear Tree Funds.

A financial intermediary’s receipt of additional compensation may create conflicts of interest between the financial intermediary and its clients. Each type of payment discussed below may provide your financial intermediary with an economic incentive to actively promote the Pear Tree Funds over other mutual funds or cooperate with the Distributor’s promotional efforts. The receipt of additional compensation for Pear Tree Affiliates may be an important consideration in a financial intermediary’s willingness to support the sale of Pear Tree Fund shares through the financial intermediary’s distribution system. Pear Tree Affiliates are motivated to make the payments described above since they promote the sale of Fund shares and the retention of those investments by clients of financial intermediaries. In certain cases these payments could be significant to the financial intermediary. The financial intermediary may charge additional fees or commissions other than those disclosed in the Prospectus. Financial intermediaries may categorize and disclose these arrangements differently than Pear Tree Affiliates do. To the extent financial intermediaries sell more shares of the Pear Tree Funds or retain shares of the Pear Tree Funds in their clients’ accounts, Pear Tree Affiliates benefit from the incremental management and other fees paid to Pear Tree Affiliates by the Pear Tree Funds with respect to those assets.

Administrative and Processing Support Payments. Pear Tree Affiliates also may make payments to certain financial intermediaries that sell Pear Tree Fund shares for certain administrative services, including record keeping and sub-accounting shareholder accounts, to the extent that the Pear Tree Funds do not pay for these costs directly. Pear Tree Affiliates also may make payments to certain financial intermediaries that sell Fund shares in connection with client account maintenance support, statement preparation and transaction processing. The types of payments that Pear Tree Affiliates may make under this category include, among others, payment of ticket charges per purchase or exchange order placed by a financial intermediary, payment of networking fees in connection with certain mutual fund trading systems, or one-time payments for ancillary services such as setting up funds on a financial intermediary’s mutual fund trading system.

The same financial intermediary may receive payments under more than one arrangement described herein. Many financial intermediaries that sell shares of the Pear Tree Fund receive one or more types of these payments. A Pear Tree Affiliate negotiates these arrangements individually with financial intermediaries and the amount of payments and the specific arrangements may differ significantly.

As of June 30, 2014⁴⁵, the Manager anticipates that the following financial intermediaries or their affiliates may receive revenue sharing payments as described in the Prospectus and this SAI:

~~Ascensus/Frontier Trust/RJ Robb Variable Corp~~
~~Benefit Plan Adm/Hand Securities~~
~~BMO Harris Bank~~
~~Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.~~
~~CPI (Qualified Plan Consulting, Inc.)~~
~~Fidelity Institutional Operations Co.~~
~~GWFS Equities, Inc.~~
~~JP Morgan Institutional Investments, Inc.~~
~~MSCS/MG Trust~~
~~Marshall & Isley Trust Company, N.A.~~
~~Merrill Lynch~~
~~Mid Atlantic~~
~~Morgan Stanley Smith Barney~~
~~National Financial Services LLC~~
~~NY Life~~
~~Perching LLC~~
~~Raymond James Assoc.~~
~~Reliance Trust Company~~
~~T Rowe Price~~
~~TD Ameritrade~~
~~TD Ameritrade Trust Company~~
~~The Retirement Plan Company /GoldK~~
~~Trust Company of America/TC Advisors Network~~
~~UBS Financial Services~~
~~Vanguard Brokerage Services~~
~~Wilmington Trust Company~~
~~Wilmington Trust Retirement Institutional Services~~

[TO BE COMPLETED]

Please contact your financial intermediary for details about any payments it receives from Pear Tree Affiliates or the Pear Tree Funds, as well as about fees and/or commissions it charges.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS TO THE PEAR TREE FUNDS

Custodian

State Street Bank & Trust Company (the “Custodian”) is the custodian of the Pear Tree Funds’ securities and cash. The Custodian’s responsibilities include safekeeping and controlling the Pear Tree Funds’ cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities, determining income and collecting interest

and dividends on the Pear Tree Funds' investments, maintaining books of original entry for portfolio and fund accounting and other required books and accounts, and calculating the daily net asset value of each class of shares of each Pear Tree Fund. The Custodian does not determine the investment policies of any Pear Tree Fund or decide which securities a Pear Tree Fund will buy or sell. The Pear Tree Funds may, however, invest in securities of the Custodian and may deal with the Custodian as principal in securities transactions. Custodial services are performed at the Custodian's office at State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111.

Administrator

Pear Tree Advisors, Inc. ("Administrator") provides certain administrative services to the Pear Tree Fund under an Administration Agreement. For the year ended March 31, 2014⁵, the Administrator has received fees in the amount of ~~\$477,335~~ \$_____.

Transfer Agent

Pear Tree Institutional Services ("Transfer Agent"), a division of the Manager, is the transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent for each Pear Tree Fund. Account balances and other shareholder inquiries can be directed to the Transfer Agent at 800-326-2151. The Transfer Agent received a base fee of 0.16 percent of average total net asset value of each class of shares of each Pear Tree Fund. The Transfer Agent is also reimbursed for out of pocket expenses and for other services approved by the Trustees.

All mutual fund transfer, dividend disbursing and shareholder services activities are performed at the offices of the Transfer Agent, 55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202, Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773. In certain instances, other intermediaries may perform some or all of the transaction processing, recordkeeping or shareholder services which would otherwise be provided by Transfer Agent. The Transfer Agent or its affiliates may make payments, out of their own assets, to intermediaries, including those that sell shares of each Pear Tree Fund, for transaction processing, recordkeeping or shareholder services (up to 0.25 percent under certain current arrangements).

For example, Pear Tree Fund shares may be owned by certain intermediaries for the benefit of their customers. Because the Transfer Agent often does not maintain Pear Tree Fund accounts for shareholders in those instances, some or all of the recordkeeping services for these accounts may be performed by intermediaries. In addition, retirement plans may hold Fund shares in the name of the plan, rather than in the name of the participant. Plan record keepers, who may have affiliated financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Pear Tree Funds, may, at the discretion of a retirement plan's named fiduciary or administrator, be paid for providing services that would otherwise have been performed by the Transfer Agent or an affiliate. Payments may also be made to plan trustees to defray plan expenses or otherwise for the benefit of plan participants and beneficiaries. For certain types of tax-exempt plans, payments may be made to a plan custodian or other entity which holds plan assets. Payments may also be made to offset charges for certain services such as plan participant communications, provided by the Transfer Agent or an affiliate or by an unaffiliated third party.

Further, subject to the approval of the Trustees, the Transfer Agent or the Pear Tree Funds may from time to time appoint a sub-transfer agent for the receipt of purchase and sale orders and funds from certain investors.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Tait, Weller & Baker, LLP, is the independent registered public accounting firm for each Pear Tree Fund. The independent registered public accounting firm conducts an annual audit of the Pear Tree Funds' financial statements, assists in the preparation of federal and state income tax returns and consults with the Pear Tree Funds as to matters of accounting and federal and state income taxation.

The Pear Tree Funds' financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014⁴⁵, and report of the independent registered public accounting firm in the Pear Tree Funds' Annual Report are incorporated herein by reference.

Counsel to the Independent Trustees and the Funds

Nutter McClennen & Fish LLP, Seaport West, 155 Seaport Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, serves as counsel to the Pear Tree Funds and the Independent Trustees.

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PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Investment Decisions.

Investment decisions for each Pear Tree Fund are made by the Manager or the Sub-Adviser to such Fund with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives. Investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular client involved. Thus, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling the security. In some instances, one client may sell a particular security to another client. It also happens that two or more clients simultaneously buy or sell the same security, in which event each day's transactions in such security are, insofar as possible, allocated between such clients in a manner designed to be equitable to each, taking into account among other things the amount being purchased or sold by each. There may be circumstances when purchases or sales of portfolio securities for one or more clients will have an adverse effect on other clients.

Brokerage and Research Services.

Transactions on stock exchanges and other agency transactions involve the payment by a Pear Tree Fund of negotiated brokerage commissions. Such commissions vary among different brokers. Also, a particular broker may charge different commissions according to such factors as the difficulty and size of the transaction. There is generally no stated commission in the case of securities traded in the over-the-counter markets, but the price paid by a Pear Tree Fund usually includes an undisclosed dealer commission or mark-up. In underwritten offerings, the price paid includes a disclosed, fixed commission or discount retained by the underwriter or dealer.

All orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities for each Pear Tree Fund are placed, and securities for the Pear Tree Fund bought and sold, through a number of brokers and dealers. In so doing, the Manager or Sub-Adviser for the Pear Tree Fund uses its best efforts to obtain for the Pear Tree Fund the most favorable price and execution available, except to the extent that it may be permitted to pay

higher brokerage commissions as described below. In seeking the most favorable price and execution, the Manager or Sub-Adviser, having in mind the Pear Tree Fund's best interests, considers all factors it deems relevant, including, by way of illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the amount of commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer involved and the quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in other transactions.

| It has for many years been common practice in the investment advisory business for sub-advisers of investment companies and other institutional investors to receive research, statistical and quotation services from broker-dealers which execute portfolio transactions for the clients of such sub-advisers. Consistent with this practice, each Sub-Adviser and the Manager may receive research, statistical and quotation services from certain broker-dealers with which the Manager or Sub-Adviser place a Pear Tree Fund's portfolio transactions. These services, which in some instances may also be purchased for cash, include such matters as general economic and securities market reviews, industry and company reviews, evaluations of securities and recommendations as to the purchase and sale of securities. Some of these services are of value to a Sub-Adviser or the Manager in advising various of their clients (including the Pear Tree Fund), although not all of these services are necessarily useful and of value in advising the Pear Tree Fund. The fees paid to the Sub-Adviser by the Manager or paid to the Manager by the Pear Tree Fund are not reduced because the Sub-Advisers or the Manager receive such services.

| As permitted by Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, and by each Advisory Contract, the Manager or Sub-Advisers may cause the Pear Tree Fund to pay a broker-dealer which provides "brokerage and research services" (as defined in that 1940 Act) to the Manager or Sub-Advisers an amount of disclosed commission for effecting a securities transaction for the Pear Tree Funds in excess of the commission which another broker-dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction. The Manager's or Sub-Advisers' authority to cause a Pear Tree Fund to pay any such greater commissions is subject to such written policies as the Trustees may adopt from time to time.

| Consistent with the Conduct Rules of FINRA and with the requirements of Rule 12(b)-1(h)(1) of the 1940 Act, and, subject to seeking the most favorable price and execution available and such other policies as the Trustees may determine, the Manager or Sub-Advisers may use broker-dealers who sell shares of the Pear Tree Funds to execute portfolio transactions for the Pear Tree Funds.

| Pursuant to conditions set forth in rules of the SEC, the Pear Tree Funds may purchase securities from an underwriting syndicate of which U.S. Boston Capital Corporation is a member (but not from U. S. Boston Capital Corporation itself). The conditions relate to the price and amount of the securities purchased, the commission or spread paid, and the quality of the issuer. The rules further require that such purchases take place in accordance with procedures adopted and reviewed periodically by the Trustees, particularly those Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Pear Tree Fund.

Brokerage commissions paid by the Pear Tree Funds on portfolio transactions for the three most recently ended fiscal years as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended March 31,		
	201 23	201 34	201 45
Pear Tree Columbia <u>Polaris</u> Small Cap Fund	\$ 233,854 <u>188,100</u>	\$ 188,100 <u>290,947</u>	\$ 290,947 <u>\$</u>
Pear Tree Quality Fund	\$ 76,728 <u>68,587</u>	\$ 68,587 <u>63,289</u>	\$ 63,289 <u>\$</u>
Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund	\$ 85,826 <u>32,621</u>	\$ 32,621 <u>64,727</u>	\$ 64,727 <u>\$</u>
Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund*	N/A *	N/A\$ 38,175 <u>\$</u>	\$ 38,175 <u>\$</u>
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund	\$ 149,519 <u>400,555</u>	\$ 400,555 <u>542,770</u>	\$ 542,770 <u>\$</u>
Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund	\$ 90,787 <u>25,493</u>	\$ 25,493 <u>82,511</u>	\$ 82,511 <u>\$</u>

* Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund commenced operations on June ~~30, 2014~~27, 2013. Non-annualized

None of such commissions was paid to a broker who was an affiliated person of the Pear Tree Funds or an affiliated person of such a person or, to the knowledge of the Pear Tree Funds, to a broker an affiliated person of which was an affiliated person of the Pear Tree Funds, the Manager or any Sub-Adviser.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The ~~Board has~~Trustees have adopted, on behalf of the Pear Tree Funds, policies and procedures relating to disclosure of the Pear Tree Funds' portfolio securities. These policies and procedures are designed to protect the confidentiality of each Pear Tree Fund's portfolio holdings and to prevent the selective disclosure of such information by providing a framework for disclosing information regarding portfolio holdings, portfolio composition or other portfolio characteristics consistent with applicable regulations of the federal securities laws and general principles of fiduciary duty relating to fund shareholders.

Confidential Dissemination to Outside Parties

- The Manager or a Sub-Adviser may disclose the Pear Tree Funds' portfolio holdings information to unaffiliated parties prior to the time such information has been disclosed to the public through a filing with the SEC only if an Authorized Person (as defined below) determines that:
 - there is a legitimate business purpose for the disclosure; and
 - the recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement or a duty not to trade on or disclose the nonpublic information.
- A legitimate business purpose includes disseminating or providing access to portfolio information to:
 - the Trust's service providers (e.g., custodian, counsel, independent auditors) in order for the service providers to fulfill their contractual duties to the Trust;

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- a newly hired sub-adviser prior to the sub-adviser commencing its duties;
- the sub-adviser of a Pear Tree Fund that will be the surviving Pear Tree Fund in a merger; and
- firms that provide pricing services, proxy voting services and research and trading services.

- The confidentiality agreement must contain the following provisions:

- The Pear Tree Fund's portfolio information is the confidential property of the Pear Tree Fund and may not be used for any purpose except in connection with the provision of services to the Pear Tree Fund;
- The information may not be traded upon; and
- The recipient agrees to limit access to the information to its employees and agents who shall be subject to a duty to keep and treat such information as confidential.

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Currently, arrangements are in place to make available portfolio holdings information to the following Service Providers.

Name of Entity	Type of Service	Frequency	Lag Time
State Street Bank & Trust Company	Custodian, Pricing Agent	Daily	None
Tait, Weller & Baker LLP	Audit	As needed	None
Nutter McClennen & Fish LLP	Legal	As needed	None
Securities Finance Trust Company	Securities Lending	Daily	None
ISS Governance	Proxy Voting	Daily	None
Proxy Edge	Proxy Voting	Daily	None
Advent	Portfolio Reconciliation	Daily	None
Omgeo Tradesuite System	Portfolio Reconciliation	Daily	None
Brown Brothers Harriman	Trade Communication with Custodians	Daily	None

- The information that may be disseminated to such outside parties is limited to information that the Sub-Adviser believes is reasonably necessary in connection with the services to be provided by the recipient.
- Non-public portfolio information may not be disseminated for compensation or other consideration.
- The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, General Counsel, principal executive or principal accounting officer, or persons designated by such officers, (each, an "Authorized Person") is authorized to disseminate nonpublic portfolio information, but only in accordance with these procedures.
- Any exceptions to these procedures may be made only if approved by the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer as in the best interests of the Trust, and only if such exceptions are reported to the ~~Trust's Board~~Trustees at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

Dissemination within the Manager and Sub-Advisers

- Dissemination of nonpublic portfolio information to employees of the Manager and Sub-Advisers shall be limited to those persons:
 - who are subject to a duty to keep such information confidential; and
 - who need to receive the information as part of their duties.

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Dissemination to Shareholders

- As a general matter, the Trust disseminates portfolio holdings to shareholders only in the Annual or Semiannual Reports or in other formats that are generally available on a contemporaneous basis to all such shareholders or the general public.

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Shareholder Reports. The Trust publicly discloses their portfolio holdings twice a year in the annual and semi-annual report to shareholders. These reports must be mailed within 60 days after the end of the reporting period. These reports are filed with the SEC.

Form N-Q. The Trust is required to file their complete portfolio holdings on Form N-Q as of the close of the first and third quarters of each year. The reports must be filed with the SEC not later than 60 days after the close of the quarter.

On the Trust's website www.peartreefunds.com. Pear Tree Funds' full securities holdings are generally posted monthly, but at least quarterly, approximately 7 business days after month or quarter end.

Disclosures Required by Law

No provision of these procedures is intended to restrict or prevent the disclosure of portfolio holding information that may be required by applicable law or which are requested by governmental authorities.

Periodic Review

Compliance with the Trust's portfolio holdings disclosure policy is subject to periodic review by the ~~Board~~ Trustees, including a review of any exceptions permitted under the policy.

SHARES OF THE TRUST

Pear Tree Fund Shares, Generally

The Trust has an unlimited authorized number of shares of beneficial interest that may, without shareholder approval, be divided into an unlimited number of series of such shares and an unlimited number of classes of shares of any such series. Shares are presently divided into five series of shares, the Pear Tree Funds (five of which are covered by this SAI), each comprised of two classes of shares: Ordinary Shares and Institutional Shares. There are no rights of conversion between shares of different Pear Tree Funds granted by the Second Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust, but holders of shares of a class of a Pear Tree Fund may exchange all or a portion of their shares for shares of a like class in another Pear Tree Fund (subject to their respective minimums). No exchanges are permitted from one class of shares to different class of shares.

These shares are entitled to one vote per share (with proportional voting for fractional shares) on such matters as shareholders are entitled to vote, including the election of Trustees. Shares vote by individual Pear Tree Fund (or class thereof under certain circumstances) on all matters except that (i) when the 1940 so requires, shares shall be voted in the aggregate and not by individual Pear Tree Fund and (ii) when the Trustees of the Trust have determined that a matter affects only the interest of one or more the Pear Tree Funds, then only holders of shares of such Pear Tree Fund shall be entitled to vote thereon.

There will normally be no meetings of shareholders for the purpose of electing Trustees unless and until such time as less than a majority of the Trustees have been elected by the shareholders, at which time the Trustees then in office will call a shareholders' meeting for the election of Trustees. In addition, Trustees may be removed from office by a written consent signed by the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of each Pear Tree Fund and filed with the Pear Tree Fund or by a vote of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of each Pear Tree Fund at a meeting duly called for that purpose, which meeting shall be held upon the written request of the holders of not less than 10 percent of the outstanding shares. Upon written request by ten or more shareholders, who have been such for at least six months and who hold, in the aggregate, shares having a net asset value of at least \$25,000, stating that such shareholders wish to communicate with the other shareholders for the purpose of obtaining the signatures necessary to demand a meeting to consider removal of a Trustee, the Pear Tree Funds have undertaken to provide a list of shareholders or to disseminate appropriate materials (at the expense of the requesting shareholders). Except as set forth above, the Trustees shall continue to hold office and may appoint their successors.

Shares are freely transferable, are entitled to dividends as declared by the Trustees, and in liquidation of the Pear Tree Fund or Trust are entitled to receive the net assets of their Pear Tree Fund, but not of the other Pear Tree Funds. Shareholders have no preemptive rights. The Pear Tree Funds' fiscal year ends on the last day of March.

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders could, under certain circumstances, be held liable for the obligations of the Pear Tree Funds. However, the Second Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust disclaims shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Pear Tree Funds and requires notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by the Pear Tree Funds or the Trustees. The Second Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of a Pear Tree Fund's property for all loss and expense of any shareholder of that Pear Tree Fund held liable on account of being or having been a shareholder. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Pear Tree Fund of which he was a shareholder would be unable to meet its obligations.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Manager, the Sub-Advisers and the Distributor each have adopted Codes of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The Codes of Ethics permit employees to invest in securities for their own accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Pear Tree Funds. The Codes of Ethics are on public file with, and are available from, the Commission.

How to Invest

The procedures for purchasing shares of the Pear Tree Fund are summarized in the Prospectus under the caption HOW TO PURCHASE.

Pear Tree Funds have authorized one or more brokers to receive purchase and redemption orders on their behalf. Authorized brokers may designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Pear Tree Funds' behalf. A Pear Tree Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker, or if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the purchase or redemption order. Purchase and redemption orders will be priced at the net asset value per share of the Pear Tree Fund next computed for the appropriate class of shares next computed after the purchase or redemption order is received in good order by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee and accepted by the Pear Tree Fund.

Exchange of Securities for Shares of the Pear Tree Funds.

Applications to exchange common stocks for Pear Tree Fund shares must be accompanied by stock certificates (if any) and stock powers with signatures guaranteed by domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies or savings associations. Securities accepted by a Pear Tree Fund will be valued as set forth under CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE in the Prospectus as of the time of the next determination of net asset value after such acceptance. Shares of a Pear Tree Fund are issued at net asset value determined as of the same time. All dividends, subscription, or other rights which are reflected in the market price of accepted securities at the time of valuation become the property of the Pear Tree Funds and must be delivered to the Pear Tree Funds by the investor upon receipt from the issuer. A gain or loss for Federal income tax purposes would be realized by the investor upon the exchange depending upon the cost of the securities tendered.

Open Account System.

Under the Pear Tree Funds' Open Account System all shares purchased are credited directly to your account in the designated Pear Tree Fund at the time of purchase. All shares remain on deposit with the Transfer Agent. No certificates are issued.

The following services are currently offered by the Open Account System:

1. You may make additional investments in a Pear Tree Fund by sending a check in U.S. dollars (made payable to "Pear Tree Funds") to the Pear Tree Funds, by wire, or by online ACH transactions, as described under HOW TO PURCHASE in the Prospectus.

2. You may select one of the following distribution options which best fits your needs.

* REINVESTMENT PLAN OPTION: Income dividends and capital gain distributions paid in additional shares at net asset value.

* INCOME OPTION: Income dividends paid in cash, capital gain distributions paid in additional shares at net asset value.

* CASH OPTION: Income dividends and capital gain distributions paid in cash.

You should indicate the Option you prefer, as well as the other registration details of your account, on the Account Application. The Reinvestment Plan Option will automatically be assigned unless you select a different option. Dividends and distributions paid on a class of shares of a Pear Tree Fund will be paid in shares of such class taken at the per share net asset value of such class determined at the close of business on the ex-date of the dividend or distribution or, at your election, in cash.

3. You will receive a confirm setting forth the most recent transactions in your account after each transaction which affects your share balance.

The cost of services rendered under the Open Account System to the holders of a particular class of shares of a Pear Tree Fund are borne by that class as an expense of all shareholders of that class. However, in order to cover additional administrative costs, any shareholder requesting a historical transcript of his account will be charged a fee based upon the number of years researched. There is a minimum fee of \$5. The right is reserved on 60 days' written notice to make charges to individual investors to cover other administrative costs of the Open Account System.

Tax Deferred Retirement Plans.

Accounts Offered by Pear Tree Funds. The Pear Tree Funds offer tax-deferred accounts, for which State Street Bank and Trust Company acts as custodian, including:

- ☐ Traditional Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs)
- ☐ Roth IRAs

□ Simplified Employee Pension Plans (SEP-IRAs)

Agreements to establish these kinds of accounts and additional information about them, including information about fees and charges, are available from the Distributor. There are many detailed rules, including provisions of tax law, governing each of these kinds of accounts. Investors considering participation in any of these plans should consult with their attorneys or tax advisers with respect to the establishment and maintenance of any of these plans. The following is some very general information about them.

Contributions to a traditional IRA will generally be deductible if the individual for whom the account is established is not an active participant in an employer-sponsored plan; contributions may be deductible in whole or in part if the individual is such a participant, depending on the individual's income. Distributions from traditional IRAs are generally taxable as ordinary income. Contributions to a Roth IRA are generally not deductible. However, withdrawals generally may not be taxable if certain requirements are met. In either case, capital gains and income earned on Pear Tree Fund shares held in an IRA are generally not taxable as long as they are held in the IRA.

Other Retirement Plans. Pear Tree Fund shares also may be made available as an investment under other tax-favored retirement plans, such as qualified pension plans and qualified profit sharing plans, including 401(k) plans.

How to Exchange

The procedures for exchanging shares of one Pear Tree Fund for those of another Pear Tree Fund are also described in the Prospectus under HOW TO EXCHANGE.

An exchange involves a redemption of all or a portion of shares of one class of a Pear Tree Fund and the investment of the redemption proceeds in shares of a like class in another Pear Tree Fund. The redemption will be made at the per share net asset value of the particular class of shares of a Pear Tree Fund being redeemed which is next determined after the exchange request is received in proper order.

The shares of the particular class of shares of a Pear Tree Fund being acquired will be purchased when the proceeds from the redemption become available, normally on the day of the exchange request, at the per share net asset value of such class next determined after acceptance of the purchase order by the Pear Tree Fund being acquired in accordance with the customary policy of that Pear Tree Fund for accepting investments.

The exchange of shares of one class of a Pear Tree Fund for shares of a like class of another Pear Tree Fund will constitute a sale for federal income tax purposes on which the investor will realize a capital gain or loss.

The exchange privilege may be modified or terminated at any time, and the Pear Tree Funds may discontinue offering shares of any Pear Tree Fund or any class of any Pear Tree Fund generally or in any particular State without notice to shareholders.

How To Redeem

The procedures for redeeming shares of the Pear Tree Fund are described in the Prospectus under HOW TO REDEEM.

Proceeds will normally be forwarded on the second day on which the New York Stock Exchange is open after a redemption request is processed; however, the Pear Tree Funds reserve the right to take up to three (3) business days to make payment. This amount may be more or less than the shareholder's investment and thus may involve a capital gain or loss for tax purposes. If the shares to be redeemed represent an investment made by check or through the automatic investment plan, the Pear Tree Funds reserve the right not to honor the redemption request until the check or monies have been collected.

The Pear Tree Funds will normally redeem shares for cash, however, the Pear Tree Funds reserve the right to pay the redemption price wholly or partially in kind if the ~~Board determines~~ Trustees determine it to be advisable and in the interest of the remaining shareholders of a Pear Tree Fund. The redemptions in kind will be selected by the Manager or Sub-Adviser in light of the Pear Tree Fund's objective and will not generally represent a pro rata distribution of each security held in the Pear Tree Fund's portfolio. If portfolio securities are distributed in lieu of cash, the shareholder will normally incur brokerage commissions upon subsequent disposition of any such securities. However, the Pear Tree Funds have elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, pursuant to which the Pear Tree Funds are obligated to redeem shares solely in cash for any shareholder during any 90-day period up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1 percent of the total net asset value of the Pear Tree Fund at the beginning of such period. A redemption constitutes a sale of shares for federal income tax purposes on which the investor may realize a long- or short-term capital gain or loss. See also "Taxation," below.

Shareholders are entitled to redeem all or any portion of the shares credited to their accounts by submitting a written request for redemption to the Pear Tree Funds. Shareholders who redeem more than \$100,000, or request that the redemption proceeds be paid to someone other than the shareholders of record or sent to an address other than the address of record, must have their signature(s) guaranteed by domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies or savings associations. If the shareholder is a corporation, partnership, agent, fiduciary or surviving joint owner, the Pear Tree Funds may require additional documentation of a customary nature. Shareholders who have authorized the Pear Tree Funds to accept telephone instructions may redeem shares credited to their accounts by telephone. Once made, a telephone request may not be modified or canceled.

The Pear Tree Funds and the Transfer Agent will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. If the Pear Tree Funds and the Transfer Agent fail to do so, they may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent transactions. The Pear Tree Funds provide written confirmation of all transactions effected by telephone and will only mail the proceeds of telephone redemptions to the redeeming shareholder's address of record.

The Transfer Agent will assess a fee for overnight delivery or to wire the proceeds of a redemption. Such fee will be subtracted from the net redemption amount.

Excessive Trading.

The Pear Tree Funds intend to deter market timing activities and do not have any agreements to permit any person to market time in the Pear Tree Funds. See “Excessive Trading” in the Prospectus for more information on the Pear Tree Funds’ policies.

Calculation of Net Asset Value

Portfolio securities are valued each business day at the last reported sale price up to the close of the New York Stock Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time). Where applicable and appropriate, portfolio securities will be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If there is no such reported sale, the securities generally are valued at the mean between the last reported bid and asked prices. For certain securities, where no such sales have been reported, the Pear Tree Fund may value such securities at the last reported bid price. In the event that there is information suggesting that valuation of such securities based upon bid and/or asked prices may not be accurate, a Pear Tree Fund may value such securities in good faith at fair value in accordance with procedures established by the trustees, which may include a determination to value such securities at the last reported sale price.

Securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars, based upon the prevailing exchange rate on each business day. Other assets and securities for which no quotations are readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith using procedures approved by the Trustees. The Pear Tree Fund translates prices for its investments quoted in foreign currencies into U.S. dollars at current exchange rates. As a result, changes in the value of those currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar may affect the Pear Tree Fund’s net asset value. Because foreign markets may be open at different times than the New York Stock Exchange, the value of the Pear Tree Fund’s shares may change on days when shareholders are not able to buy or sell them. If events materially affecting the values of the Pear Tree Fund’s foreign investments occur between the close of foreign markets and the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, these investments will be valued at their fair value.

The fair value of any restricted securities from time to time held by a Pear Tree Fund is determined by its Sub-Adviser in accordance with procedures approved by the Trustees. Such valuations and procedures are reviewed periodically by the Trustees. The fair value of such securities is generally determined as the amount that the Pear Tree Fund could reasonably expect to realize from an orderly disposition of such securities over a reasonable period of time. The valuation procedures applied in any specific instance are likely to vary from case to case. However, consideration is generally given to the financial position of the issuer and other fundamental analytical data relating to the investment and to the nature of the restrictions on disposition of the securities (including any registration expenses that might be borne by the Pear Tree Fund in connection with such disposition). In addition, such specific factors are also generally considered as the cost of the investment, the market value of any unrestricted securities of the same class (both at the time of purchase and at the time of valuation), the size of the holding, the prices of any recent transactions or offers with respect to such securities and any available analysts’ reports regarding the issuer. Short-term investments that mature in sixty-days (60) or less are valued at amortized cost.

Market quotations are not considered to be readily available for long-term corporate bonds, debentures and notes; such investments are stated at fair value on the basis of valuations furnished by a pricing service, approved by the Trustees, which determines valuations for normal, institutional-size trading units

of such securities using methods based on market transactions for comparable securities and various relationships between securities which are generally recognized by institutional traders.

For purposes of determining the net asset value per share of each class of a Pear Tree Fund, all assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be valued in U.S. dollars at the mean between the bid and asked prices of such currencies against U.S. dollars.

Generally, trading in foreign securities, as well as corporate bonds, U.S. government securities and money market instruments is substantially completed each day at various times prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern time upon the close of business on the primary exchange for such securities. The values of such securities used in determining the net asset value of the Pear Tree Funds' shares are computed as of such other times. Foreign currency exchange rates are also generally determined prior to 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. Occasionally, events affecting the value of such securities may occur between such times and 4:00 p.m. Eastern time which will not be reflected in the computation of the Pear Tree Funds' net asset value. If events materially affecting the value of the Pear Tree Funds' securities occur during such a period, then these securities will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith by the Manager in accordance with procedures approved by the Trustees.

Expenses of the Pear Tree Funds directly charged or attributable to any Pear Tree Fund will be paid from the assets of that Pear Tree Fund. 12b-1 Plan expenses will be borne by holders of Ordinary Shares of the Pear Tree Funds in accordance with the 12b-1 Plan. General expenses of the Pear Tree Funds will be allocated among and charged to the assets of the respective Pear Tree Funds on the basis set forth in the 18f-3 Plan, which may be the relative assets of each Pear Tree Fund or Class.

Price of Shares

Orders received by an investment dealer or authorized designee, the Transfer Agent or a Pear Tree Fund after the time of the determination of the net asset value will be entered at the next calculated offering price. Note that investment dealers or other intermediaries may have their own rules about share transactions and may have earlier cut-off times than those of the Pear Tree Funds. For more information about how to purchase through your intermediary, contact your intermediary directly.

Prices that appear in the newspaper do not always indicate prices at which you will be purchasing and redeeming shares of a Pear Tree Fund, since such prices generally reflect the previous day's closing price, while purchases and redemptions are made at the next calculated price. The price you pay for shares, the offering price, is based on the net asset value per share, which is calculated once daily as of approximately 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, which is the normal close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, each day the Exchange is open. If, for example, the Exchange closes at 1:00 p.m., a Pear Tree Fund's share price would still be determined as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern time.

Distributions

Each Pear Tree Fund will be treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes (see "Taxation," below) with its net realized gains or losses being determined separately, and capital loss carryovers determined and applied on a separate Pear Tree Fund basis.

TAXATION

The following discussion summarizes certain U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Pear Tree Funds and their shareholders, which includes the Pear Tree Fund and its shareholders. This discussion does not provide a detailed explanation of all tax consequences, and cannot address the particular circumstances of any individual shareholder. Accordingly, potential shareholders are advised to consult their personal tax advisers with respect to the particular federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences to them of an investment in the Pear Tree Funds. This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), Treasury Regulations issued thereunder, and judicial and administrative authorities as in effect on the date of this Statement of Additional Information, all of which are subject to change, which change may be retroactive. This summary addresses only the consequences to shareholders that are U.S. persons under the Code and does not apply to shareholders that are subject to special treatment under the Code.

Each Pear Tree Fund intends to elect each year to be taxed as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. As described below, for so long as a Pear Tree Fund continues to qualify as a RIC, such Fund generally will not be subject to taxation at the Pear Tree Fund level on the investment company taxable income and the net capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders.

In addition to making an affirmative election to be taxed as a RIC, each Pear Tree Fund must meet the requirements set forth in Code section 851 with respect to its (a) sources of income, (b) diversity of holdings and (c) minimum distributions to its shareholders, each as described below.

A Pear Tree Fund will meet the income test if it derives at least 90 percent of its gross income from the following sources in each taxable year: (i) dividends, interest (including tax-exempt interest), payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gain from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or foreign currencies; and (ii) interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (as defined in the Code).

The diversity of holdings requirement is met if at the end of each quarter of each taxable year (i) at least 50 percent of the market value of the Pear Tree Fund’s total assets consists of a combination of cash and cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5 percent of the value of the Pear Tree Fund’s total assets and not more than 10 percent of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (ii) not more than 25 percent of the market value of the Pear Tree Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies) of (A) any one issuer, (B) any two or more issuers that the Pear Tree Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses or (C) any one or more “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (as defined in the Code).

The minimum distribution requirement is met if the Pear Tree Fund distributes to its shareholders each taxable year at least the sum of (i) 90 percent of the Pear Tree Fund’s investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and the excess of any net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss and other taxable income, other than any net capital gain,

reduced by deductible expenses) determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and (ii) 90 percent of the Pear Tree Fund's net tax-exempt interest (the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest over certain disallowed deductions).

As a RIC, a Pear Tree Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses), if any, that it distributes to shareholders. Each Pear Tree Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gains. Amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4 percent excise tax unless the Pear Tree Fund distributes at least 98 percent of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year plus at least 98.2 percent of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses, as prescribed by the Code) for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year, and any ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that was not distributed during those years. A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by the Pear Tree Fund in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by a Pear Tree Fund during January of the following calendar year. Such distributions will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received. To prevent application of the excise tax, each Pear Tree Fund intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement.

If, in any taxable year, a Pear Tree Fund fails to qualify as a RIC and be accorded special tax treatment under the Code, it would be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Pear Tree Fund in computing its taxable income. In addition, the Pear Tree Fund's distributions, to the extent derived from its current or accumulated earnings and profits, would constitute taxable dividends to shareholders. Moreover, the Pear Tree Fund would not be required to make any distributions to its shareholders. If a Pear Tree Fund fails to qualify as a RIC in any year, it must pay out its earnings and profits accumulated in that year in order to qualify again as a RIC in any subsequent year. Moreover, if the Pear Tree Fund failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than one taxable year, the Pear Tree Fund may be required to recognize any net built-in gains with respect to certain of its assets (the excess of the aggregate gains, including items of income, over aggregate losses that would have been realized if the Pear Tree Fund had been liquidated) in order to qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year.

Distributions paid out of a Pear Tree Fund's investment company taxable income will be taxable to a U.S. shareholder as ordinary income, except to the extent that certain distributions of "qualified dividend income" are taxable at reduced rates when received by individuals. Qualified dividend income generally includes dividends received during the taxable year from domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations, provided that the Pear Tree Fund has held the stock in such corporation for more than 60 days during the 121 day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the date on which such stock becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. If a portion of a Pear Tree Fund's income consists of dividends paid by U.S. corporations, a portion of the dividends paid by the Pear Tree Fund may be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction. Distributions of net capital gains, if any, designated as capital gain dividends are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholder has held the Pear Tree Fund's shares, and are not eligible for the dividends-

received deduction. Shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional shares, rather than cash, generally will have a cost basis in each such share equal to the net asset value of a share of the Pear Tree Fund on the reinvestment date. Shareholders will be notified annually as to the U.S. federal tax status of distributions and any tax withheld thereon and shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional shares will receive a report as to the net asset value of those shares.

The taxation of equity options and over-the-counter options on debt securities is governed by Code section 1234. Pursuant to Code section 1234, the premium received by a Pear Tree Fund for selling a put or call option is not included in income at the time of receipt. If the option expires, the premium is short-term capital gain to the Pear Tree Fund. If a Pear Tree Fund enters into a closing transaction, the difference between the amount paid to close out its position and the premium received is short-term capital gain or loss. If a call option written by a Pear Tree Fund's exercised, thereby requiring the Pear Tree Fund to sell the underlying security, the premium will increase the amount realized upon the sale of such security and any resulting gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss, and will be long-term or short-term depending upon the holding period of the security. With respect to a put or call option that is purchased by a Pear Tree Fund, if the option is sold, any resulting gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss, and will be long-term or short-term, depending upon the holding period of the option. If the option that is purchased by a Pear Tree Fund expires, the resulting loss is a capital loss and is long-term or short-term, depending upon the holding period of the option. If the option that is purchased by a Pear Tree Fund is exercised, the cost of the option, in the case of a call option, is added to the basis of the purchased security and, in the case of a put option, reduces the amount realized on the underlying security in determining gain or loss.

Certain options and futures contracts in which a Pear Tree Fund may invest are "section 1256 contracts." Gains or losses on section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60 percent long-term and 40 percent short-term capital gains or losses; however, foreign currency gains or losses (as discussed below) arising from certain section 1256 contracts may be treated as ordinary income or loss. Also, section 1256 contracts held by a Pear Tree Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, generally, for purposes of the 4 percent excise tax, on October 31 of each year) are "marked-to-market" (that is, treated as sold at fair market value), resulting in unrealized gains or losses being treated as though they were realized. Foreign taxes generally may not be deducted by a shareholder who is an individual in computing the alternative minimum tax.

Generally, the hedging transactions undertaken by the Pear Tree Fund may result in "straddles" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character of gains (or losses) realized by a Pear Tree Fund. In addition, losses realized by the Pear Tree Fund on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating the taxable income for the taxable year in which the losses are realized. Because only a few regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the tax consequences to a Pear Tree Fund of engaging in hedging transactions are not entirely clear. Hedging transactions may increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by a Pear Tree Fund which is taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. Each Pear Tree Fund may make one or more of the elections available under the Code which are applicable to straddles. If a Pear Tree Fund makes any of the elections, the amount, character and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined under rules that vary according to the election(s) made. The rules applicable under certain of the elections

may operate to accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions. Because the application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, the amount that may be distributed to shareholders, and that will be taxed to them as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased as compared to a Pear Tree Fund that did not engage in such hedging transactions.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, a Pear Tree Fund may recognize gain (but not loss) from a constructive sale of certain “appreciated financial positions” if the Pear Tree Fund enters into a short sale, offsetting notional principal contract, futures or forward contract transaction with respect to the appreciated position or substantially identical property. Appreciated financial positions subject to this constructive sale treatment are interests (including options, futures and forward contracts and short sales) in stock, partnership interests, certain actively traded trust instruments and certain debt instruments. Constructive sale treatment does not apply to certain transactions closed on or before the 30th day after the close of the taxable year if the Pear Tree Fund holds the appreciated financial position unheeded throughout the 60-day period beginning with the day such transaction was closed.

Unless certain constructive sale rules (discussed above) apply, a Pear Tree Fund will not realize gain or loss on a short sale of a security until it closes the transaction by delivering the borrowed security to the lender. Pursuant to Code section 1233, all or a portion of any gain arising from a short sale may be treated as short-term capital gain, regardless of the period for which the Pear Tree Fund held the security used to close the short sale. In addition, the Pear Tree Fund’s holding period of any security which is substantially identical to that which is sold short may be reduced or eliminated as a result of the short sale. Certain short sales against the box and other transactions, however, will be treated as a constructive sale of the underlying security held by the Pear Tree Fund, thereby requiring recognition of gain with respect to such securities and may result in long-term gain or loss if the underlying securities have been held for more than twelve months. Similarly, if a Pear Tree Fund enters into a short sale of property that becomes substantially worthless, the Pear Tree Fund will recognize gain at that time as though it had closed the short sale. Future Treasury regulations may apply similar treatment to other transactions with respect to property that becomes substantially worthless.

Under the Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates that occur between the time a Pear Tree Fund accrues receivables or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency, and the time the Pear Tree Fund actually collects such receivables or pays such liabilities, generally are treated as ordinary income or ordinary loss. Similarly, on disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency and on disposition of certain options, futures and forward contracts, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in the value of foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the security or contract and the date of disposition also are treated as ordinary gain or loss. These gains or losses, referred to under the Code as “section 988” gains or losses, may increase or decrease the amount of a Pear Tree Fund’s investment company taxable income to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income.

Upon the sale or other disposition of shares of a Pear Tree Fund, a shareholder may realize a capital gain or loss which may be long-term or short-term, generally depending upon the shareholder’s holding period for the shares. Any loss realized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced (including shares acquired pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan) within a period of 61

days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after disposition of the shares. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized by a shareholder on a disposition of Pear Tree Fund shares held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gains received by the shareholder with respect to such shares.

| If a Pear Tree Fund invests in stock of certain foreign companies that are classified as “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”) under the Code, the Pear Tree Fund may be subject to U.S. federal income taxation on a portion of any “excess distribution” with respect to, or gain from the disposition of, such stock. The tax would be determined by allocating such distribution or gain ratably to each day of the Pear Tree Fund’s holding period for the stock. The distribution or gain so allocated to any taxable year of the Pear Tree Fund, other than the taxable year of the excess distribution or disposition, would be taxed to the Pear Tree Fund at the highest ordinary income tax rate in effect for such year, and the tax would be further increased by an interest charge to reflect the value of the tax deferral deemed to have resulted from the ownership of the foreign company’s stock. Any amount of distribution or gain allocated to the taxable year of the distribution or disposition would be included in the Pear Tree Fund’s investment company taxable income and, accordingly, would not be taxable to the Pear Tree Fund to the extent distributed by the Pear Tree Fund as a dividend to its shareholders. Alternatively, a Pear Tree Fund may elect to mark to market its passive foreign investment company stock, resulting in the stock being treated as sold at fair market value on the last business day of each taxable year. Any resulting gain would be reported as ordinary income; any resulting loss and any loss from an actual disposition of the stock would be reported as ordinary loss to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains previously included in income. A Pear Tree Fund also may elect, in lieu of being taxable in the manner described above, to include annually in income its pro rata share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gain of the foreign investment company.

| Because the application of the PFIC rules may affect, among other things, the character of gains, the amount of gain or loss and the timing of the recognition of income with respect to PFIC stock, as well as subject each Pear Tree Fund itself to tax on certain income from PFIC stock, the amount that must be distributed to shareholders, and which will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a Pear Tree Fund that did not invest in PFIC stock. Note that distributions from a PFIC are not eligible for the reduced rate of tax on qualified dividend income.

| Income received by a Pear Tree Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries.

| If more than 50 percent of the value of a Pear Tree Fund’s total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, the Pear Tree Fund will be eligible and may elect to “pass-through” to the Pear Tree Fund’s shareholders the amount of foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Pear Tree Fund. Pursuant to this election, if made, a shareholder will be required to include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) his or her pro rata share of the foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Pear Tree Fund, and will be entitled either to deduct his or her pro rata share of foreign income and similar taxes in computing his taxable income or to use it as a foreign tax credit against his or her U.S. Federal income taxes attributable to such foreign income, subject to limitations. No deduction for foreign taxes may be claimed by a shareholder who does not itemize deductions.

Generally, a credit for foreign taxes is subject to the limitation that the credit may not exceed the shareholder's U.S. tax attributable to the shareholder's total foreign source taxable income. For this purpose, if a Pear Tree Fund makes the election described in the preceding paragraph, the source of the Pear Tree Fund's income flows through to its shareholders. With respect to the Pear Tree Fund, gains from the sale of securities generally will be treated as derived from U.S. sources and section 988 gains will be treated as ordinary income derived from U.S. sources. The limitation on the foreign tax credit is applied separately to foreign source passive income, including foreign source passive income received from the Pear Tree Fund. The foreign tax credit limitation rules do not apply to certain electing individual taxpayers who have limited creditable foreign taxes and no foreign source income other than passive investment-type income. The foreign tax credit is eliminated with respect to foreign taxes withheld on dividends if the dividend paying shares or the shares of a Pear Tree Fund are held by the Pear Tree Fund or the shareholder, as the case may be, for 15 days or less (45 days in the case of preferred shares) during the 31-day period (91-day period for preferred shares) beginning 15 days (45 days for preferred shares) before the shares become ex-dividend. In addition, if a Pear Tree Fund fails to satisfy these holding period requirements, it cannot elect under Section 853 to pass through to shareholders the ability to claim a deduction for the related foreign taxes. If a Pear Tree Fund fails to satisfy its holding period requirement, it cannot elect under section 853 to pass through to shareholders the ability to claim a deduction for the related foreign taxes.

The foregoing is only a general description of the foreign tax credit under current law. Because application of the credit depends on the particular circumstances of each shareholder, shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers to determine the impact of the credit on their personal tax situations.

A Pear Tree Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax at the rate of 28 percent of all taxable distributions payable to a shareholder who fails to provide the Pear Tree Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") that they are subject to backup withholding or who has furnished an incorrect taxpayer identification number to the Pear Tree Fund and the Pear Tree Fund has been notified by the IRS of the error. Corporate shareholders and certain other shareholders specified in the Code generally are exempt from such backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Pear Tree Fund shareholders may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes on their Pear Tree Fund distributions. In many states, Pear Tree Fund distributions that are derived from interest on certain U.S. Government obligations are exempt from taxation. The tax consequences to a foreign shareholder of an investment in the Pear Tree Fund may be different from those described herein. Foreign shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Pear Tree Fund. U.S. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Pear Tree Fund. Further, the Pear Tree Funds from time-to-time may make certain types of investments which are not addressed in this brief summary.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The ~~Board has~~ Trustees have adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures on behalf of the Pear Tree Funds which delegates responsibility for voting proxies to the Manager, subject to the ~~Board's~~ Trustees' continuing oversight. The Manager in turn has, where applicable, delegated responsibility for voting proxies to the Sub-Advisers that actually manage the assets of the Pear Tree Fund. The Manager and the Sub-Advisers have their own proxy voting policies and procedures, which the ~~Board has~~ Trustees have reviewed. The Manager's and the Sub-Advisers' policies and procedures assure that all proxy voting decisions are made in the best interest of the Pear Tree Funds and that the Manager or the Sub-Advisers will act in a prudent and diligent manner for the benefit of the Pear Tree Funds. The Manager's and the Sub-Advisers' policies and procedures include specific provisions to determine when a conflict exists between the interests of a Pear Tree Fund and the interests of the Manager or the Sub-Advisers, as the case may be. Copies of the proxy voting policies and procedures are attached to this SAI as Appendix A. Information on how the Pear Tree Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the 12-month period ended June 30, 2014 will be available without charge on the Pear Tree Funds website (www.pearreeffunds.com), upon request by contacting the Pear Tree Funds or via the Securities and Exchange Commission website at www.sec.gov.

Part C Other Information

Item 28. Exhibits

(a) Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust of U.S. Boston Investment Company (later changed to Quantitative Group of Funds and currently Pear Tree Funds, the "Trust") dated April 2, 1990 (i)

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(1) Amendment No. 1 dated July 18, 1993, to the Agreement and Declaration of Trust of the Trust dated April 2, 1990(i)

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(2) Establishment and Designation of Class A Shares (action by written consent of the Trustees of the Trust) dated July 26, 2005 (vii)

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(3) Establishment and Designation of Quant Foreign Value Small Cap Fund (action by written consent of the Trustees of the Trust) dated April 29, 2008(x).

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(4) Change in the Names of the Quantitative Small Cap Fund, Quantitative Long/Short Fund, Quantitative Emerging Markets Fund, Quantitative Foreign Value Fund (action by written consent of the Trustees of the Trust) dated April 29, 2008 (x)

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(5) Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of the Trust dated May 26, 2011 (xvi)

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(6) Certificate of the Clerk of the Trust dated May 26, 2011 certifying to resolutions adopted by the Trustees of the Trust designating the separate series of beneficial interests of the Trust (the "Funds") and the separate classes of beneficial interests of each such series. (xvi)

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(7) Certificate of the Clerk of the Trust dated July 29, 2011 certifying to resolutions adopted by the Trustees of the Trust designating Pear Tree Columbia Micro Cap Fund (the "Micro Cap Fund") as a separate series of beneficial interests of the Trust and the separate classes of beneficial interests of the Micro Cap Fund (xvii)

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(8) Certificate of the Clerk of the Trust dated July 30, 2014 certifying to resolutions adopted by the Trustees of the Trust terminating Micro Cap Fund as a separate series of beneficial interests of the Trust and the separate classes of beneficial interests of the Micro Cap Fund (xxiv)

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(9) Certificate of the Clerk of the Trust dated May 31, 2013 certifying to resolutions adopted by the Trustees of the Trust designating the creation of a new series of shares of beneficial interests in the Trust, such series to be called Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund (the "Risk Parity Fund") (xxiv)

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(10) Certificate of the Clerk of the Trust dated January 1, 2015

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(b) Amended and Restated By-Laws, Dated October 22, 2008 (xiii)

(c) (1) Portions of Agreement and Declaration of Trust Relating to Shareholders' Rights (i)

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(2) Portions of By Laws Relating to Shareholders' Rights (i)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(d) (1) Amended and Restated Management Contract between the Trust and Quantitative Investment Advisors, Inc. (currently Pear Tree Advisors, Inc., the "Manager") dated May 1, 2008 (x)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
a. Pear Tree Quality Fund Management Fee Waiver dated May 17, 2012 (xix)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
b. Pear Tree Quality Fund Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement Agreement dated May 17, 2012 (xix)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
c. Pear Tree Quality Fund Fee Waiver dated as of August 1, 2013 (xxii)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
d. Amended and Restated Pear Tree Quality Fund Management Fee Waiver dated as of December 1, 2013 (xxiv)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
e. Second Amended and Restated Pear Tree Quality Fund Management Fee Waiver dated as of February 6, 2014 (xxiv)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
f. Pear Tree Quality Fund Third Amended and Restated Management Fee Waiver as of July 24, 2014 (xxiv)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
g. Pear Tree Quality Fund Fourth Amended and Restated Management Fee Waiver as of May 13, 2015	
(2) Amended and Restated Advisory Contract between the Manager and Columbia Partners, L.L.C., Investment Management dated January 1, 2009 relating to Quantitative Small Cap Fund (currently, Pear Tree Columbia Small Cap Fund) (xiii)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt Formatted: HTML Preformatted, Space After: 10 pt, Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li, Tab stops: Not at 0.64" + 1.27" + 1.91" + 2.54" + 3.18" + 3.82" + 4.45" + 5.09" + 5.73" + 6.36" + 7" + 7.63" + 8.27" + 8.91" + 9.54" + 10.18"
(3) Advisory Contract between the Manager and PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. dated August 3, 2007 relating to Quantitative Emerging Markets Fund (currently, Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund) (ix)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(4) Advisory Contract between the Manager and Polaris Capital Management, Inc. dated January 31, 1999 relating to Quantitative Foreign Value Fund (currently, Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund) (i)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(5) Advisory Contract between the Manager and Analytic Investors, LLC dated January 2, 2008 relating to Quantitative Long/Short Fund (currently Pear Tree Quality Fund) (ix)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(6) Advisory Contract between Quantitative Advisors and Polaris Capital Management, Management, LLC, dated May 1, 2008 relating to Quantitative Foreign Value Small Cap Fund (currently, Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Small Cap Fund) (xiii)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(7) Amendment to Advisory Contract between the Manager and Analytic Investors, LLC, Investors, LLC, dated January 1, 2009 relating to Quantitative Long/Short Fund (currently Pear Tree Quality Fund) (xiii)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt

- (8) Amendment to Advisory Contract between the Manager and Polaris Capital Management, LLC dated January 1, 2009 (xiii) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (9) Advisory Contract between the Manager and Columbia Partners, L.L.C., Investment Management relating to Pear Tree Columbia Micro Cap Fund dated August 1, 2011 (xix) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (10) Advisory Contract between the Manager and Columbia Partners, L.L.C., Investment Management dated January 27, 2011 relating to Quant Quality Fund (currently, Pear Tree Quality Fund) (xvi) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (11) Advisory Contract between the Manager and Polaris Capital Management, Inc. dated October 5, 1999 relating to Quantitative Foreign Value Fund (currently, Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund) (xvi) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (12) Amendment dated January 1, 2009 to Advisory Contract dated October 5, 1999 between the Manager and Polaris Capital Management, LLC (relating to Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund) (xvi) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (13) Amendment dated November 10, 2009 to Advisory Contract dated October 5, 1999 between the Manager and Polaris Capital Management, LLC (relating to Pear Tree Polaris Foreign Value Fund) (xvi) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (14) Amended and Restated Advisory Contract between the Manager and PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. relating to Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund dated February 1, 2012 (xix) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (15) Advisory Contract between the Manager and PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. relating to Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund dated June 4, 2013 (xxi) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (16) Interim Advisory Contract between the Manager and PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. relating to Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund dated October 22, 2013 (xxiv) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (17) Interim Sub-Advisory Contract between the Manager and PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. relating to Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund dated October 22, 2013 (xxiv) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (18) Advisory Contract between the Manager and PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. relating to Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund dated November 7, 2013 (xxiv) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (19) Sub-Advisory Contract between the Manager and PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. relating to Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund dated November 7, 2013 (xxiv) Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (20) Sub-Advisory Contract between the Manager and Polaris Capital Management, LLC relating to Pear Tree Polaris Small Cap Fund dated October 30, 2014 Formatted: Font: 11 pt
- (e) (1) Restated Distribution Agreement Dated May 1, 2008, (includes 12b-1 Plan) (x) Formatted: HTML Preformatted, Space After: 10 pt, Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li, Tab stops: Not at 0.64" + 1.27" + 1.91" + 2.54" + 3.18" + 3.82" + 4.45" + 5.09" + 5.73" + 6.36" + 7" + 7.63" + 8.27" + 8.91" + 9.54" + 10.18"

▲ (2) Form of Specimen Selling Group Agreement (viii)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (3) Form of Specimen Selling Group Agreement (xxiv)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (f) Not applicable	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (g) (1) Custodian Contract between the Trust and State Street Bank and Trust Company and the Trust Company, dated May 1, 2008 (xi)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (2) Investment Accounting Agreement between the Trust and State Street Bank and Trust Company and the Trust Company, dated May 1, 2008 (xi)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (h) (1) Amended and Restated Transfer Agent and Service Agreement, dated May 1, 2008 (x)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (2) Amendment to Transfer Agent and Service Agreement, effective November 1, 2008 (xiii)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (3) Administration Agreement dated November 1, 2008 (xiii)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (4) Amendment dated January 27, 2011 to Administration Agreement dated November 1, 2008 (xvi)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (5) Amendment and Restated Administration Agreement dated May 17, 2012 (xix)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (6) Amendment dated January 27, 2011 to Amended and Restated Transfer Agent and Service Agreement (xix)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (7) Amendment dated August 1, 2011 to Amended and Restated Transfer Agent and Service Agreement (xix)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (i) (6) Opinion of McLaughlin & Hunt LLP dated July 31, 2012 (Pear Tree Columbia Micro Cap Fund) (xx)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (7) Opinion of Nutter, McClennen & Fish, LLP dated June 5, 2013 (Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund) (xxi)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (8) Consent of Nutter, McClennen & Fish, LLP dated June 5, 2013 (485(b) filing) (xxi)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (9) Consent of Nutter, McClennen and Fish, LLP dated July 31, 2013 (485(b) filing) (xxii)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (10) Consent of Nutter, McClennen and Fish, LLP dated July 31, 2014 (485(b) filing) (xxiv)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (j) (1) Consent of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP dated July 31, 2012 (xx)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (2) Consent of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP dated June 4, 2013 (xxi)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (3) Consent of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP dated July 31, 2013 (xxii)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (4) Consent of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP dated July 29, 2014 (xxiv)	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
▲ (k) Not applicable	Formatted: Font: 11 pt

(l) Not applicable

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(m) (1) Distribution Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 is included in the Distribution Agreement (xiv)

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(2) Form of Specimen Selling Group Agreement (viii)

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(n) Multiple Class Plan Pursuant to Rule 18f-3 (xx)

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(o) Not applicable

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(p) (1) Code of Ethics for the Fund

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(a) Dated April 2000 (ii)

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(b) Dated July 23, 2003 (iii)

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(c) Dated January 1, 2005 (v)

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(d) Dated January 10, 2008 (ix)

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(e) Dated May 17, 2012(xix)

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(f) Dated July 26, 2012 (xx)

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(2) Code of Ethics - Columbia Partners Dated July 12, 2011 (xviii)

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(3) Code of Ethics - PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. Dated December 31, 2011 (xix)

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(4) Code of Ethics - Polaris Capital Management Inc. Dated March 25, 2009 (xiii)

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(a) Code of Ethics – Polaris Capital Management Inc. Dated April 2013 (xxiv)

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(5) Code of Ethics - Analytic Investors, LLC Dated September 30, 2005 (ix)

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(q) (1) Power of Attorney Dated November 11, 2011(xix)

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(2) Power of Attorney Dated October 30, 2014

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Notes:

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(i) Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 20 to the Registration Statement on July 30, 1999 and incorporated by reference herein

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(ii) Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 21 to the Registration Statement on July 31, 2000 and incorporated by reference herein

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(iii) Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 24 to the Registration Statement on July 31, 2003

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(iv) Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 26 to the Registration Statement on July 29, 2004

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(v)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 27 to the Registration Statement on May 31, 2005	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(vi)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 28 to the Registration Statement on July 29, 2005	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(vii)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 29 to the Registration Statement on August 10, 2005	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(viii)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 36 to the Registration Statement on July 27, 2007 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(ix)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 37 to the Registration Statement on February 14, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(x)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 38 to the Registration Statement on April 30, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(xi)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 39 to the Registration Statement on May 30, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(xii)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 40 to the Registration Statement on August 1, 2008 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(xiii)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 41 to the Registration Statement on August 1, 2009 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(xiv)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 42 to the Registration Statement on May 25, 2010 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(xv)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No.43 to the Registration Statement on July 29, 2010 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(xvi)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 45 to the Registration Statement on June 1, 2011 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(xvii)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 46 to the Registration Statement July 29, 2011 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(xviii)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 47 to the Registration Statement August 1, 2011 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(xix)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 48 to the Registration Statement June 1, 2012 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt
(xx)	Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 49 to the Registration Statement August 1, 2012 and incorporated by reference herein	Formatted: Font: 11 pt

(xxi) Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 51 to the Registration Statement June 5, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein

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(xxii) Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 52 to the Registration Statement August 1, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein

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(xxiii) Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 53 to the Registration Statement August 20, 2013 and incorporated by reference herein

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(xxiv) [Previously filed with Post-Effective Amendment No. 54 to the Registration Statement July 31, 2014 and incorporated by reference herein](#)

Item 29. Persons Controlled by or under common control with the Company

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No person is presently controlled by or under common control with the Pear Tree Funds.

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Item 30. Indemnification

Indemnification provisions for officers, directors and employees of the Trust are set forth in Article VIII, Sections one through three of the Second Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the “Declaration of Trust”), and are hereby incorporated by reference. See Item 28(a)(5) above. Under the Declaration of Trust, Trustees and officers will be indemnified to the fullest extent permitted to directors by the Massachusetts General Corporation Law, subject only to such limitations as may be required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules thereunder (collectively, the “1940 Act”). Under the 1940 Act, trustees and officers of an investment company such as the Trust may not be protected against liability to the investment company or its shareholders to which they would be subject because of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties of their office. The Trust also maintains liability insurance policies covering its Trustees and officers.

Item 31. Business and Other Connections of Investment Adviser

There is set forth below information as to any other business, vocation or employment of a substantial nature in which each director or officer of the Manager is or at any time during the past two fiscal years has been engaged for his own account or in the capacity of director, officer, employee, partner or trustee.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Business and other connections</u>
Willard L. Umphrey: Director/President	President/Treasurer/Clerk/Director, U.S. Boston Insurance Agency, Inc.; Director, U.S. Boston Capital Corporation; President/Director, USB Atlantic Associates, Inc.; Director/Treasurer, USB Corporation and U.S. Boston Corporation; Director, Pear Tree Partners Management LLC; Director, U.S. Boston Asset Management Corporation,; Partner, U.S. Boston Company, U.S. Boston Company II; President/Chairman/Trustee, Pear Tree Funds; Director, Woundcheck Laboratories; Director, Unidine.
Leon Okurowski: Director/Vice President	Director and Vice President, U.S. Boston Capital Corporation; Treasurer/Vice President, Pear Tree Funds; Directors, Everest USB Canadian Storage, Inc.; Director, U.S. Boston Corporation; Director, U.S.

Boston Asset Management Corporation; Director, MedCool, Inc.; Director, USB Corporation; Director, USB Everest Management, LLC; Director, USB Everest Storage LLC; Director, U.S. Boston Insurance Agency, Inc.; Director, Woundcheck Laboratories.

Deborah A. Kessinger: President and Chief Compliance Officer, U.S. Boston Capital
Chief Compliance Officer Corporation; Chief Compliance Officer, Pear Tree Funds; Assistant Clerk,
Pear Tree Funds.

The principal business address of each U.S. Boston affiliate named above is Lincoln North, 55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202, Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773.

Item 32. Principal Underwriters

(a) Not applicable

(b) The directors and officer of the Registrant's principal underwriter are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Positions and Offices with Underwriter</u>	<u>Positions and Offices with Registrant</u>
Deborah A. Kessinger	President and Chief Compliance Officer	Chief Compliance Officer and Assistant Clerk
Leon Okurowski	Vice President, Clerk and Director	Vice President and Treasurer
Willard L. Umphrey	Director and Treasurer	President, Chairman and Trustee

The principal business address of each person listed above is Lincoln North, 55 Old Bedford Road, Suite 202, Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773.

(c) Not applicable

Item 33. Location of Accounts and Records

Persons maintaining physical possession of accounts, books and other documents required to be maintained by Section 31(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Rules promulgated there under include:

Registrant's current and former (within the past six years of the date of this amendment to this Registration Statement) investment sub-advisers:

Pear Tree Advisors, Inc.
55 Old Bedford Road
Suite 202

Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773

Analytic Investors, LLC
555 West Fifth Street, 50th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90013

Columbia Partners, L.L.C., Investment Management
5425 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 700
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

Polaris Capital Management, LLC
125 Summer Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

PanAgora Asset Management, LLC
470 Atlantic Avenue, 8th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

SSgA Funds Management, Inc.
One Lincoln Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Registrant's custodian:

State Street Bank & Trust Company
One Lincoln Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Registrant's transfer agent:

Pear Tree Institutional Services, a division of Pear Tree Advisors, Inc.
55 Old Bedford Road
Suite 202
Lincoln, Massachusetts 01773

Item 34. Management Services

The Registrant has no management-related service contracts that are not discussed in Part A or B of this form.

Item 35. Undertakings

Not applicable

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Registrant ~~certifies that it meets all of the requirements for effectiveness of this registration statement under Rule 485(b) under the Securities Act and~~ has duly caused this Amendment to the Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the town of Lincoln, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the ~~31st~~29th day of ~~July 2014~~May 2015.

PEAR TREE FUNDS

By: /s/ Willard L. Umphrey
Willard L. Umphrey, President

By: /s/ Leon Okurowski
Leon Okurowski, Treasurer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Amendment to the Registration Statement has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the date indicated.

<u>/s/ Robert M. Armstrong</u> *	July 31, 2014 <u>May 29, 2015</u>
Trustee	Date

<u>/s/ John M. Bulbrook</u> *	July 31, 2014 <u>May 29, 2015</u>
Trustee	Date

<u>/s/ William H. Dunlap</u> *	July 31, 2014 <u>May 29, 2015</u>
Trustee	Date

<u>/s/ Clinton S. Marshall</u> *	July 31, 2014 <u>May 29, 2015</u>
Trustee	Date

<u>/s/ Willard L. Umphrey</u> *	July 31, 2014 <u>May 29, 2015</u>
Trustee	Date

*By: <u>/s/ Willard L. Umphrey</u>	July 31, 2014 <u>May 29, 2015</u>
Willard L. Umphrey	Date
Attorney-in-Fact	

INDEX LIST

Item 28. Exhibits

(a)(8) ~~10~~ Certificate of the Clerk of the Trust dated ~~July~~ January 1, 2015

(q)(2) Power of Attorney Dated October 30, 2014

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~~(a)(9) Certificate of the Clerk of the Trust dated May 31, 2013~~

~~(d)(1)d. Amended and Restated~~ (g) Pear Tree Quality Fund Fourth Amended and Restated Management Fee Waiver ~~dated December 1, 2013~~

~~(d)(1)e. Second Amended and Restated Pear Tree Quality Fund Management Fee Waiver dated February 6, 2014~~

~~(d)(1)f. Pear Tree Quality Fund Third Amended and Restated Management Fee Waiver dated as of July 24, 2014~~ May 13, 2015

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~~(d)(16) Interim Advisory Contract between the Manager and PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. relating to Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund dated October 22, 2013~~

~~(d)(17) Interim~~ (d)(20) Sub-Advisory Contract between the Manager and ~~PanAgora Asset~~ Polaris Capital Management, ~~Inc.~~ LLC relating to Pear Tree ~~PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets~~ Polaris Small Cap Fund dated October ~~22, 2013~~ 30, 2014

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Left + 3.18", Left + 3.82", Left + 4.45", Left
+ 5.09", Left + 5.73", Left + 6.36", Left +
7", Left + 7.63", Left + 8.27", Left + 8.91",
Left + 9.54", Left + 10.18", Left + Not at 0.5"
+ 0.75"

~~(d)(18) Advisory Contract between the Manager and PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. relating to Pear Tree PanAgora Dynamic Emerging Markets Fund dated November 7, 2013~~

~~(d)(19) Sub Advisory Contract between the Manager and PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. relating to Pear Tree PanAgora Risk Parity Emerging Markets Fund dated November 7, 2013~~

~~(e)(3) Form of Specimen Selling Group Agreement~~

~~(i)(10) Consent of Nutter, McClennen & Fish, LLP dated July 31, 2014 (485(b) filing)~~

~~(j)(4) Consent of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP dated July 31, 2014~~

~~(p)(4)(a) Code of Ethics - Polaris Capital Management Inc. Dated April 2013~~